THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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The President's Message.

The President's message, which our readers will find printed elsewhere, is the first annual message of President Hayes, and is therefore a paper that has been looked for with some degree of eager expectation, and no doubt will be very generally read. It is a plain, business-like paper, in some particulars modest in suggestion, and in others reflexive of a degree of persistency in courses and policies inaugurated by the administration until either absolute success reward them or absolute failure condemn them, and wreck and ruin follow in their wake.

The chief question discussed by the President in his message is his Southern policy of conciliation, which he justifies, not so much because of the good fruits it has yielded as seen through his credulous glasses, as because of the good fruits it may inevitably yield in the distant future. We hope the President's eye of faith is sufficiently far-piercing and penetrating as to see the bright promise and the full fruition of his policy, beyond the stern facts and realities which cloud the vision of every true Republican and fill every lover of true liberty, justice and equal rights to all men with a degree of dread and uncertainty as to the future. The question of civil service is not discussed in detail, nor is its feasibility, as adopted and practiced by the administration, fully set forth, nor the good fruits thereof made known. There is no question but a true policy of civil service reform, one divested of all partisan and personal favoritism, could and should be inaugurated, as suggested by the President. But a civil service that displaces competent officials because they may be distasteful to a member of the cabinet, or to a Democratic senator, as in the case of the appointment of Fitzsimmons, a "last ditcher," United States Marshal of the State of Georgia to succeed a Union soldier, who was removed, not because he was an incompetent or unfaithful officer, but more because he was distasteful to the Gordons and Hills of Georgia, is a species of civil service reform that is not calculated to secure very many warm advocates from the Republican states of the North.

In regard to the question of finance, the President is brief, but arrays himself against an unlimited remonetization of silver and its being made a full legal tender He advocates the most scrupulous fulfillment of the nation's obligations and the preservation of its credit. The nation's obligations should be fully and faithfully met, but the remonetization of silver will in no wise work repudiation nor impair the nation's credit. The passage of the silver bill by the House and also the bill repealing the Resumption act did not enhance the premium on gold, nor depreciate the value of the notes of the government. We are in debt as a nation and very largely in debt as individuals, and it is about time our statesmen would begin to legislate justly and equitably at least in favor of the debtor class. The other portion of the message is a compilation of extracts from the reports of the various departments of the government, with the President's approval, and favorable suggestions thereon. The message can not be considered as a very brilliant state paper, but is entitled to approval as being a tolerably sensible document.

—The South stands as one man behind the President, and begs him not to desert his policy of making the Democratic party solid for 1880. "Let the Republican Senate go to the bow-wows," say the disinterested Southerners. "We will stand by you with our voices, and vote the straight Democratic ticket every time. We can't leave our party, you know; that would be ungrateful; but we will praise you to your heart's content." Any man who says this is not a generous offer, is a "Radical Scoundrel," who is opposed to reconciliation.

McMahon and France.

At last, after a resort to every strategy that Jesuitical intrigue could devise, to thwart the will of the people and throttle the Republic, McMahon, the executive head of the French nation, and the exponent of Jesuitism and the Bourbon monarchists, is compelled to back down and yield to the legitimately expressed will of the people. M. Dufaure, who was chosen by the Left as the representative of the Republicans to wait upon McMahon and consult as to the appointment of a cabinet, advised him that the Left would insist upon a cabinet being chosen of those who represent the people and are in accord with them. The President dies hard, and although anxious to retain his ministers of war, marine, and foreign affairs, yet it is very manifest that the Republicans are determined that the government must be organized in harmony with the will of the people, and that the Bourbon President shall not reserve in his cabinet the control of the very departments that might enable a *coup d'etat* on his part. We doubt not but by this time a cabinet has been appointed that is in hearty accord with the Republic. It seems as though France had passed her last great crisis, and that the victory recently won at the ballot box will be most enduring, and ensure for that people a stable Republican government, and also ensures as a fixed fact a grand Republic in the heart of Europe. So far as France is concerned there is no longer any room for Bourbons, Orleanists, or Bonapartists to intrigue for an emperor's crown, and the only sovereignty that will ever be recognized in that fair land is the governing power, will be the popular will of the sovereign people intelligently and legitimately expressed. We congratulate our sister Republic across the waters on her happy deliverance from a threatened crisis and the perils of political intrigue.

THE *Watchman* charges us with pitching into some members of the Town Council in a very vigorous style for the changing of lamp lighters. The *Watchman* don't comprehend the nature of our article. It was not the simple fact of a change we criticised, but the summary and unwarrantable manner of doing it; and then because it smacked so loudly of a family concern. But the *Watchman* propounds a puzzler to us when it asks us to explain why a Democratic street committee hired a Republican horse and cart to work on the streets. The only explanation we are able to give is, that even a Democratic chairman of the street committee, who is disposed to be enterprising, as was shown by us last week, after having had several months' experience with a Democratic horse and cart, found they were so thoroughly instilled with Democratic bourbonism, and so *extremely conservative* in their action and movement; that the work which was being paid for, and which was imposing heavy taxes on our people, was not being done as rapidly as it should be in proportion to the cost, but on the other hand, was dragging behind and accumulating to such threatening proportions that the Democratic chairman, becoming alarmed because of the anti-progress tendencies of his Democratic horse and cart, found the only way he could get through with his duties as chairman was to employ a Republican horse and cart to pull him through. What it was taking a genuine conservative Democratic horse and cart a whole week to do, a progressive Republican horse and cart was able to do in three days—and only got about ninety cents a day at that. Come again.

—Spofford is not a Senator. With his excellent prospects of being admitted, he saw the scale turned against him and his opponent, Mr. Kellogg, sworn in. Spofford is not a man of luck, and he doubtless ponders the situation to-day with feelings very much like those indulged in by the monk who said "If it should rain mitres, there would not be one found to fit my head."

——School books for every township in the county at Welch's.

The President's Message.

PACIFICATION THE MOST IMPORTANT INTEREST.

A Reply to the Criticism upon the Measures Adopted by the Administration—the Troops Withdrawn Deliberately for the Peace and Good Order of Society—Civil Service Surely Coming.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Message of the President was received here with general regard for its character as a plain, practical document, and as dealing fairly with the various questions discussed. Thus far the indications are that there will be little adverse criticism in its consideration. The message was printed in pamphlet form, and as soon as the President's secretary delivered it to Congress, copies were placed on the desks of members and Senators, who were quickly engaged in reading it. It was given to the press representatives at the Executive Mansion as soon as its reading commenced in the two houses, and was telegraphed from this city to Philadelphia in forty-five minutes. The message contained thirteen thousand words, and is as follows:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: With devout gratitude to the bountiful Giver of all good, I congratulate you that at the beginning of your first regular session you find our country blessed with health and peace, and abundant harvests, and with encouraging prospects of an early return of general prosperity. To complete and make permanent the pacification of the country continues to be, and until it is accomplished must remain, the most important of all our national interests. The earnest purpose of good citizens generally to unite their efforts in this endeavor is evident. It found decided expression in the resolutions announced in 1876 by the national conventions of the leading political parties of the country. There was a widespread apprehension that the momentous results in our progress as a nation, marked by the recent amendments to the Constitution, were in imminent jeopardy, that the good understanding which prompted their adoption in the interest of a royal devotion to the general welfare might prove a barren truce, and the two sections of the country once engaged in civil strife might be again almost as widely severed and disunited as they were when arrayed in arms against each other. The course to be pursued, which, in my judgment seemed wisest, in the presence of this emergency, was plainly indicated in my inaugural address. It pointed to the time which all our people desire to see, when a genuine love of our whole country, and of all that concerns its true welfare, shall supplant the destructive forces of mutual animosity of races and of sectional hostility. Opinions have differed finally as to the measures best calculated to secure this great end. This was to be expected. The measures adopted by the Administration have been subjected to severe and varied criticism. Any cause whatever which might have been entered upon would certainly have encountered distrust and opposition. These measures were, in my judgment, such as were most in harmony with the Constitution and with the genius of our people, and best adapted, under all circumstances, to attain the end in view. Beneficent results already apparent prove that these endeavors are not to be regarded as a mere experiment, and should sustain and encourage us in our efforts. Already in the brief period which has elapsed the immediate effectiveness, no less than the justice of the course pursued, is demonstrated, and I have an abiding faith that time will furnish its ample vindication in the minds of the great majority of my fellow-citizens. The discontinuance of the use of the army for the purpose of holding local governments in two States of the Union was no less a constitutional duty and requirement, under the circumstances existing at the time, than it was a much-needed measure for the restoration of local self-government and the promotion of national harmony. The withdrawal of the troops from such employment was effected deliberately and with solicitous care for the peace and good order of society, and the protection of the property and persons and every right of all classes of citizens. The results that have followed are indeed significant and encouraging. All apprehension of danger from remitting those States to local self-government is dispelled and a most salutary change in the minds of the people has begun and is in progress in every part of that section of the country once the theatre of unhappy civil strife, substituting for suspicion, distrust, and aversion, concord, friendship, and patriotic attachment to the Union. No unprejudiced mind will deny that the terrible and often fatal collisions which for several years have been of frequent occurrence, and have agitated and alarmed the public mind, have almost entirely ceased, and that a spirit of mutual forbearance and hearty national interest has succeeded. There has been a general re-establishment of order and of the orderly administration of justice. Instances of remaining lawlessness have become of rare occurrence. Political turmoil and turbulence have disappeared, useful industries have been resumed, public credit in the Southern States has been greatly strengthened, and the encouraging benefits of a revival of commerce between the sections of the country lately embroiled in civil war are fully enjoyed. Such are some of the results already attained upon which the country is to be congratulated. They are of such importance that we may with confidence patiently await the desired consummation that will surely come with the natural progress of events.

PROTECTION, BY ALL AVAILABLE AND PROPER MEANS UNDER THE LAWS, FOR THE COLORED RACE.

It may not be improper here to say that it should be our unalterable determination to protect, by all available and proper means under the Constitution and the laws, the lately emancipated race in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges, and I urge upon those to whom heretofore the colored people have sustained the relation of bondmen the wisdom and justice of human and liberal local legislation with respect to their education and general welfare. A firm adherence to the laws—both National and State—as to the civil and political rights of the colored people, now advanced to full and equal citizenship; the immediate repression and sure punishment by the National and local authorities within their respective jurisdictions of every instance of lawlessness and violence toward them, is required for the security alike of both races, and is justly demanded by the public opinion of the country and the age. In this way the restoration of harmony and good will and the complete protection of every citizen in the full enjoyment of every constitutional right will surely be attained. Whatever authority rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate to put forth. Whatever belongs to the power of Congress and the jurisdiction of the courts of the Union, they may confidently be relied upon to provide and perform. And to the Legislatures, the courts, and the executive authorities of the several States, I earnestly appeal to secure, by adequate, appropriate, and reasonable means, within their borders those common and uniform rights of a united people which loves liberty, abhors oppression, and reveres justice. These objects are very dear to my heart. I shall continue most earnestly to strive for their attainment. The cordial co-operation of all classes of all sections of the country, and of both races, is required for this purpose; and with these blessings assured, and not otherwise, we may safely hope to hand down our free institutions of Government unimpaired to the generations that will succeed us.

THE POLICY OF SPECIE RESUMPTION SHOULD BE PURSUED BY EVERY SUITABLE MEANS.

Among the other subjects of great and general importance to the people of the country I cannot be mistaken, I think, in regarding as pre-eminent the policy and measures which are designed to secure the restoration of the currency to the normal and healthful condition in which by the resumption of specie payments our internal trade and foreign commerce may be brought into harmony with the system of exchanges which is based upon the precious metals as the intrinsic money of the world. In the public judgment, that this end should be sought and compassed as speedily and securely as the resources of the people and the wisdom of their Government can accomplish, there is a much greater degree of unanimity than is found to concur in the specific measures which will bring the country to this desired end, or the rapidity of the steps by which it can be safely reached. Upon a most anxious and deliberate examination, which I have felt it my duty to give the subject, I am but the more confirmed in the opinion which I expressed in accepting the nomination for the Presidency, and again upon my inauguration—that the policy of resumption should be pursued by every suitable means, and that no legislation would be wise that should disparage the importance or retard the attainment of that result. I have no disposition, and certainly no right, to question the sincerity or the intelligence of opposing opinions, and would neither conceal nor undervalue the considerable difficulties, and even occasional distresses, which may attend the progress of the nation towards this primary condition to its general and permanent prosperity. I must, however, adhere to my most earnest conviction that any wavering in purpose, or unsteadiness in methods, so far from avoiding or reducing the inconvenience is separable from the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable currency, would only tend to increased and prolonged disturbance in values, and, unless retrieved, must end in serious disorder, dishonor, and disaster in the financial affairs of the Government and of the people. The mischiefs which I apprehend and urgently deprecate are confined to no class of the people, indeed, but seem to me most certainly to threaten the industrious masses, whether their occupations are of skilled or common labor, so that, it seems to me, it is of prime importance that their labor should be compensated in money, itself fixed in exchangeable value by being irrevocable. Measured by the labor necessary to its production, this apportionment of quality of the money of the people is sought for, and can only be gained by the resumption of specie payments. The rich, the speculative, the operating, the money dealing classes may not always feel the mischiefs of, or may find casual profits in, a variable currency, but the misfortunes of such a currency to those who are paid salaries or wages are incalculable.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE AND THE PAYMENT OF THE NATION'S CREDITORS.

Closely connected with this general subject of the resumption of specie payments is one of subordinate but still of grave importance. I mean the readjustment of our coinage system by the renewal of the silver dollar as an element in our specie currency endowed by legislation with the quality of legal tender to a greater or less extent. As there is no doubt of the power of Congress under the Constitution "to coin money and regulate the value thereof," as this power covers the whole range of authority applicable to the metal, the rated value and the legal-tender quality which shall be adopted for the coinage, the considerations which should induce or discourage a particular measure connected with the coinage belong clearly to the providence of legislative discretion and of public expediency. Without intruding upon this providence of legislation in the least, I have yet thought the subject of such critical importance in the actual condition of our affairs as to present an occasion for the exercise of the duty imposed by the Constitution on the President of recommending to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. Holding the opinion as I do that neither the interests of the Government nor of the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial values will permit would be neither unjust or inexpedient. I must ask your indulgence to a brief and definite statement of certain essential features in any such legislative measure which I feel it my duty to recommend. I do not propose to enter the debate, represented on both sides by such able disputants in Congress and before the people and in the press, as to the extent to which the legislation of any one nation can control this question, even within its own borders, against the unwritten laws of trade or the loans of other governments. The wisdom of Congress in shaping any particular law that may be presented for my approval may wholly supercede the necessity of my entering into these considerations, and I willingly avoid either vague or intricate inquiries. It is only certain plain and practical traits of such legislation that I desire to recommend to your attention. In any legislation providing for a silver coinage, regulating its value, and imparting to it the quality of legal tender, it seems to me of great importance that Congress should not lose sight of its action as operating in a two-fold capacity and in two distinct directions. If the United States Government were free from a public debt, its legislative dealing with the question of silver coinage would be purely sovereign and governmental under no restraints but those of the constitutional power and the public good as affected by the proposed legislation. But in the actual circumstances of the nation, with a vast public debt distributed very widely among our own citizens, and held in great amounts also abroad, the nature of the silver coinage measure as affecting this relation of the Government to the holders of the public debt becomes an element in any proposed legislation of the highest concern. The obligation of the public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage otherwise. Its unquestionable maintenance is the dictate as well as the highest expediency as of the most necessary duty, and will ever be guarded by Congress and people alike. The public debt of the United States, to the amount of $729,000,000, bears interest at the rate of six per cent., and $708,000,000 at the rate of five per cent., and the only way in which the country can be relieved from the payment of these high rates of interest is by advantageously refunding the indebtedness. Whether the debt is ultimately paid in gold or silver coin is of but little amount compared with the possible reduction of interest one-third by refunding it at such reduced rates. If the United States had the unquestioned right to pay its bonds in silver coin, the little benefit from that process would be greatly over balanced by the injurious effect of such payment if made or proposed against the honest convictions of the public creditors. All the bonds that have been issued since February, 1873, when the only unlimited legal tender metalic currency of the country was gold, are justly payable in notes, coin, or in coin of equal value. During the time of these issues the only dollar that could be or was received by the Government in exchange for bonds was the gold dollar; to require the public creditors to take in repayment any dollar of less commercial value would be regarded by them as a repudiation of the full obligation assumed. The bonds issued prior to 1873 were issued at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation or contemplated by either the Government or the holder of the bonds as the coin in which they were to be paid. It is far better to take advantage of the unforeseen fall in silver bullion to pay in a new issue of silver coin thus made so much less valuable. The power of the United States to coin money, to regulate the value thereof, ought never to be exercised for the purpose of enabling the Government to pay its obligations in a coin of less value than that contemplated by the parties when the bonds were issued. Any attempt to pay the national indebtedness in a coinage of less commercial value than the world would involve a violation of the public faith and work irreparable injury to the public credit. It was the great merit of the act of March, 1869, in strengthening the public credit, that it removed all doubt as to the purpose of the United States to pay their bonded debt in coin. That act was accepted as a pledge of public faith. The Government has derived great benefit from it in the progress thus far made in refunding the public debt at low rates of interest. An adherence to the wise and just policy of an exact observance of the public faith will enable the Government rapidly to reduce the burden of interest on the national debt to an amount exceeding $20,000,000 per annum, and effect an aggregate saving to the United States of more than $300,000,000 before the bonds can be lawfully paid. In adopting the new silver coinage to the ordinary uses of currency in the every-day transactions of life, and describing the quality of legal tender to be assigned to it, a consideration of the first importance should be so to adjust the ratio between the silver and the gold coinage, which now constitutes our specie currency, as to accomplish the desired end by maintaining the circulation of the two metalic currencies and keeping up the volume of the two precious metals as our intrinsic money. It is a mixed question for scientific reasoning and historical experience to determine how far, and by what methods, a practical equilibrium can be maintained which will keep both metals in circulation in their appropriate spheres of common use. An absolute equality of commercial value, free from disturbing fluctuations, is hardly attainable, and without it, an unlimited legal tender for private transactions assigned to both metals would irresistibly tend to drive out of civilization the dearer coinage and disappoint the principal object proposed by the legislation in view. I apprehend that the two conditions of a near approach of equality of commercial value between the gold and silver coinage of the same denomination, and of a limitation of the amounts for which the silver coinage is to be a legal tender, are essential to maintaining both in circulation. If these conditions can be successfully observed, the issue from the mine of silver dollars would afford material assistance to the community in the transition to redeemable paper money, and would facilitate the resumption of specie payment and its permanent establishment. Without these conditions I fear that only mischief and misfortune would flow from a coinage of silver dollars with the quality of unlimited legal tender, even in private transactions. Any expectation of temporary ease from an issue of silver coinage, to pass as a legal tender, at a rate materially above its commercial value, is, I am persuaded, a delusion. Nor can I think that there is any substantial distinction between an original issue of silver dollars, at a nominal value, materially above their commercial value, and the restoration of the silver dollar at a rate which once was, but has ceased to be, its commercial value. Certainly the issue of our gold coinage, reduced in weight materially below its legal tender value, would not be the less a present debasement of the coinage by reason of its equalling, or even exceeding, in weight a gold coinage which at some past time had been commercially equal to the legal tender value assigned to the new issue. In recommending that the regulation of any silver coinage, which may be authorized by Congress, should observe these conditions of commercial value and limited legal tender, I am governed by the feeling that a barely possible increase should be given to the volume of metalic money which can be kept in circulation, and thereby every possible aid afforded to the people in the proposed resumption of specie payments. It is because of my firm conviction that a disregard of these conditions would frustrate the good results which are desired from the proposed coinage, and embarrass with new elements of confusion and uncertainty the business of the country, that I urge upon your attention these conditions. I respectfully recommend to Congress that in any legislation providing for a silver coinage and imparting to it the quality of legal tender there be impressed upon the measure a firm provision exempting the public debt heretofore issued and now outstanding from payment, either of principal or interest, in any coinage of less commercial value than the present gold coinage of the country.

AN OBJECT OF PUBLIC POLICY TO RETAIN U S SECURITIES AT HOME.

It is a matter of congratulation that, notwithstanding the severe difference caused by the war, the public faith with all creditors has been preserved, and that as the result of this policy the public securities are regarded with the highest favor in the markets of the world. I trust that no act of the government will cast a shadow upon its credit. The progress of refunding the public debt has been rapid and satisfactory. Under the contract existing when I entered upon the discharge of the duties of my office, bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. were being rapidly sold, and within three months the aggregate sales of these bonds had reached the sum of $200,000,000. With my sanction the Secretary of the Treasury entered into a new contract for the sale of four per cent. bonds, and within thirty days after the popular subscription for such bonds was opened subscriptions were had amounting to $72,496,550, which were paid for within ninety days after the date of subscription. By this process within but little more than one year the annual interest on the public debt was increased in the sum of $3,775,000. I recommend that suitable provision be made to enable the people to easily convert their savings into Government securities, as the best mode in which small savings may be well secured and yield a moderate interest. It is an object of public policy to retain among our own people the securities of the United States. In this way our country is guarded against their sudden return from foreign countries, caused by war or other disturb-

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

The First Client.

A Legal Ditty to be Sung without Chorus to the Air of "The King's Old Courtier."

BY IRWIN RUSSELL.

John Smith, a young attorney, just admitted to the bar,
Was solemn and sagacious as—as young attorneys are;
And a frown of deep abstraction held the sizing of his face—
The result of contemplation of the rule in Shelly's Case.

One day in term-time Mr. Smith was sitting in the Court,
When some good men and true of the body of the county did on their oath report.
That heretofore, to wit; upon the second day of May,
A. D. 1877, about the hour of noon, in the county and state aforesaid, one Joseph Scroggs, late of said county, did then and there feloniously take, steal and carry away
One bay horse, of the value of fifty dollars, more or less
(The same then and there being of the property, goods and chattles of one Hezekiah Hess);
Contrary to the statute in such case expressly made,
And provided; and against the peace and dignity of the state wherein the venue had been laid.

The prisoner, Joseph Scroggs, was then arraigned upon this charge,
And plead not guilty, and of this he threw himself upon the country at large;
And said Joseph being poor, the Court did graciously appoint
Mr. Smith to defend him—much on the same principle that obtains in every charity hospital where a young medical student is often set to rectify a serious injury to an organ or a joint.

The witness seemed pejudiced against poor Mr. Scroggs:
And the district attorney made a thrilling speech in which he told the jury that if they didn't find for the state he reckoned he'd have to "walk their logs;"
Then Mr. Smith arose and made his speech for the defense,
Wherein he quoted Shakespere, Blackstone, Chitty, Archibald, Joaquin Miller, Story, Kent, Tupper, Smedes and Marshall, and many other writers, and everybody said they "never heard such a bust of eloquence,"

And he said: "On this hypothesis, my client must go free;"
And: "Again, on this hypothesis, its morally impossible that he could be guilty, don't you see?"
And: "Then, on this hypothesis, you really can't convict;"—
And so on, with forty-six more hypothesis, upon none of which, Mr. Smith ably demonstrated, could Scroggs be derelict.

But the jury never stirring from the box wherein they sat,
Returned a verdict of "guilty;" and his honor straightway sentenced Scroggs to a three-year term in the penitentiary, and a heavy fine and the costs on top of that;
And the prisoner, in wild delight, got up and danced and sung;
And when they asked the reason of this strange behavior he said; "It's because I got off so easy—for if there ha' been a few more of them darned hypothesis, I should certainly have been hung!"

—*Scribner.*

Our Story Teller.

The Two Roses.

CHAPTER I.

The bright July sun's hot, hazy beams were falling on the still waters of a lake which lay at the foot of the large gardens surrounding Neville Court, bringing out in strong relief the burnished waxy cups of the water-lilies among their round green leaves. The deep stillness prevailing made the voice of a young man, who was trying to induce a dog to fetch a stick out of the lake, sound unusually loud.

"Hie, Bruno—hie in, good dog—fetch him out!"

But Bruno preferred standing on the bank and yapping to plunging into the unknown depths.

Geoffrey Neville, a handsome, bright-haired young Saxon of six-and-twenty or thereabouts, threw himself down on the grass at last in supreme disgust, exclaiming angrily—

"Bruno, you are a muff! You don't know what's good, or you would be glad enough to go into that lovely cool water without the trouble of undressing and dressing again."

Propping his head upon his hands, he lay gazing idly up at the white clouds sailing slowly over his head. He was what is termed "an idle man," but it was seldom that an hour hung heavy on his hands, for energetic natures such as his find work for themselves when fortune refuses to give it them. For two years he had been in possession of his estates, so most people considered him a very fortunate man. But one cannot always tell where one's neighbor's shoe pinches, and Geoffrey's pinched just where people least expected. The world would have laughed if he had told them he wanted money—for had he not Neville Court and its broad acres, bringing in at least a clear four thousand a-year? Besides, his two sisters were well married, and he had no expensive habits, did not bet or gamble, kept only two horses for himself and a pair for his mother's use, and lived quietly at home, a model to all the young men of the country.

But so it was. Now as he lay on the grass, watching the clouds, he was pondering over the letter he had that morning received, saying that his creditors were urgent, and that somehow or other thirty thousand pounds must be forthcoming within the next six months. For, alas, Geoffrey's father had been bitten with the all too-prevailing mania for speculation, and, like nine men out of ten, when he met with bad luck, plunged deeper and deeper into the morass in his efforts to extricate himself!

"Ah, well, I suppose the old place must go!" sighed the young man, raising himself on his elbow and gazing across the grounds at the fine old gray-stone building with its mullioned windows and masses of creepers. "Three hundred and twenty years there have been Nevilles of Neville's Court, and it is my hard lot to be the last of them! I would have given one of my hands to save it; but, unfortunately, hands are not very salable articles in the present day. What an outcry there will be in the country! But that won't matter to me, for I shan't be here to hear it. Here comes my mother with her most important air. What is up now, I wonder?"

A stately, handsome matron of five-and-forty was rustling slowly down the lawn, holding a note in her hand, her features bearing such a strong resemblance to those of her son as plainly to declare their relationship.

"Well, mother, what is it?" he asked, smiling, as she seated herself by his side. "Has the Emperor of the Yoko-tokohama Islands sent to ask you in marriage, and you want my consent? You must really give me time to consider; it is a very grave matter."

"Geoffrey, do try to be sensible for five minutes," urged Mrs. Neville, earnestly. "This note is from Lady Hamilton, asking us to go to her next week from Tuesday till Saturday; and I have of course accepted. But listen. She goes on to say, 'We shall be a large party, for my little favorite Rose Innes and her cousin, Miss Kenyon, are with us for a few weeks; so I have asked the Willoughby girls, and their brother, and Arthur Layland to meet you, and I want your help in chaperoning so large a party of young people.' A very nice note altogether. But, Geoffrey, what I wanted to say was that I think it may prove a way out of our difficulties, and be the means of our saving the dear old house. This Rose Innes she speaks of is the Scotch heiress to whom Sir James Hamilton is guardian. She has thirty thousand a year of her own; she is pretty, sweet-tempered, in every way charming; for Lady Hamilton has often talked of her to me. And, Geoffrey dear, though of course I would not for the world have you marry for money, yet if you could take a fancy to this girl it would put an end to all our anxieties."

"Very true, mother mine," agreed her son; "and I have no doubt she has plenty of grouse-shooting on her estates, of which I should be very glad. But it is one thing for me to take a fancy to Miss Innes, and another thing for Miss Innes to take a fancy to me. A pretty girl with thirty thousand a year is pretty sure to have plenty of admirers, and why should I be the favored one?"

"Why should you not?" returned his mother. "You know you are handsome, and can be as agreeable as anybody else if you choose. I do not think you will fail if you try."

"Mothers are apt to be a little partial in their judgments," said Geoffrey, laughing. "Herbert Willoughby is a far handsomer fellow than your son, though you may not think so; but, mother, there is one thing I must tell you to prevent disappointment—I am not going to make up to her if I don't care for her. I would not marry a girl I did not love to save all the estates in the world."

"No, Geoffrey, of course not!" sighed his mother, as her son helped her to rise. "But do try to remember all it would spare us if you could learn to love her. It will break my heart to leave this dear old place and end my days in poverty amid strangers. If your poor father had but confided in me, I might have stopped him before matters reached such a pass."

Geoffrey's brow clouded.

"Never mind that, my dear mother," he said, quickly. "My father acted as he thought for the best, and we must not be the people to blame him if he was unlucky."

Mrs. Neville shook her head mournfully.

"You are a good son, Geoffrey," she remarked, turning to go. "There are few would have borne such trouble as this as you have done. I am sure you richly deserve Miss Innes."

"Pray don't try to impress her with that notion," said her son, laughing, "or she will not look at me."

* * * * *

Very fussy and nervous did Mrs. Neville become as the day approached for herself and her son to go to the Towers, as Sir James Hamilton's house was called, still more fussy and nervous when they started on their journey, and almost piteously so as the carriage sent to meet them bore them through the long, straight avenue of beeches towards the red brick mansion.

"Geoffrey dear," she pleaded, laying her hand on his arm, "I don't want to urge you, but you will remember, won't you, how much depends on this visit? You will try to like the heiress, won't you, my dear boy?"

"I'll tell you what it is, mother," he said, laughing impatiently; "you are defeating your own object. I shall soon look on Miss Innes as a fashionably-dressed money-bag, and how on earth am I to fall in love with that? Don't speak of her any more, or my male obstinacy will be aroused, and I shall fall in love with the penniless cousin."

"Indeed I won't mention her name again," exclaimed Mrs. Neville eagerly; and then, unable to speak of anything else, she was silent until they reached the house. A pompous footman opened the door, a pompous footman let down the steps, and a more pompous butler, throwing wide the drawing-room door, announced—"Mr. and Mrs. Neville;" for Sir James loved state and parade with his whole heart.

Lady Hamilton, least pompous, most natural and unaffected of women, came forward with bright smile and outstretched hand to welcome her visitors, while two girls, who were sitting with her, rose and remained in the background. One was tall, dark, handsome and queenly regal, something in her air betraying an inclination to command rather than beseech. "That must be the heiress," both Geoffrey and his mother decided, and Geoffrey was sorry as his eyes rested on the face of her companion. She was small, though not short, with large tender gray eyes, rippling brown hair, and a sweet little mouth that was made to smile, not strictly as handsome as her cousin, but far prettier. Lady Hamilton turned to them with a bright look.

"These are my two roses," she said pleasantly—"Rose Innes and Rose Kenyon"—laying her hands first on one arm and then the other.

Geoffrey's fears were confirmed—the brunette was Rose Innes. Mrs. Neville greeted her lovingly, assured her she had heard so much of her, longed to make her acquaintance, and was sure they would be great friends, to all of which Miss Innes listened calmly, with a slight expression of surprise in her dark eyes, while Geoffrey turned to her companion with almost a blush of shame on his frank face, to find she was looking at Lady Hamilton with such an expression of mischievous amusement that he turned away, feeling almost angry, and walked to the window. The flower beds were a blaze of color, the lawn was as smooth as a billiard table, the trees cast a pleasant shade over grass and walk; but Geoffrey hated it all, and wished the Towers and its inhabitants were at the bottom of the Red Sea.

"Isn't it a pretty place?" said a sweet voice at his elbow, and Rose Kenyon's smiling face was beside him. "The croquet ground is perfect. Are you a good player?"

"People say I am," he answered, brightening. "I suppose I play up to the average. Will you come and try me?"

"That I will—my hat is out there on a seat. Come." And she passed through the window, followed by Geoffrey, who was conscious of an appealing look from his mother, and an exclamation of—

"Oh, Miss Innes, do not let me keep you away from the young people. They are going out."

"I knew it would be like this," he thought, as he waited for his turn to play. "This little girl is worth ten of the heiress; and, even if she were not, my mother has quite prevented my taking any notice of Miss Innes by making such a dead set at her. Everybody must see her game."

Very earnest did the game grow, for the players were equally matched. Mrs. Neville and Miss Innes came out and looked on, but were so entirely disregarded that Miss Innes remarked calmly—

"I think we may as well walk round the garden, for we are plainly not wanted here;" and Mrs. Neville, in an agony of terror lest she might feel herself slighted and take offence, eagerly embraced the suggestion, and walked away with the heiress.

But Geoffrey Neville was not the man wilfully to vex his mother, and, having defeated his adversary, joined the two other ladies, and was soon, thanks to Mrs. Neville's skillful management, walking side by side with the stately heiress through the shady walks, while Miss Kenyon was kept an unwilling prisoner to examine the beauties of the aviary. But the fates were against Mrs. Neville, for Lady Hamilton asked Geoffrey to take lively little Rose Kenyon to dinner, while the stately heiress was allotted to handsome Herbert Willoughby, who, to increase the anxious mother's vexation, exerted himself to the utmost to charm the dark beauty, and apparently succeeded far better than Geoffrey had done.

Geoffrey, careless fellow, with the self-congratulatory thought, "Well, this is no doing of mine," gave himself up to the enjoyment of the hour, and, forgetful alike of lawyers' letters, pecuniary entanglements, and maternal anxiety, chatted and laughed with his merry little companion till her eyes sparkled and her cheeks flushed with amusement, and he was astonished to find the degree of intimacy they had attained by the time gloves were drawn on, and the ladies rose to leave the room.

Poor Mrs. Neville was conscious of a strong inclination to slap the pretty flushed face that Rose Kenyon rested affectionately on her hostess's shoulder, as Lady Hamilton said kindly—

"Well, chatterbox, you seemed to be enjoying your companion's jokes at dinner. Was he so very amusing?"

"I think he is quite delightful," replied the girl, laughing. "I should like to meet him at every dinner party I go to. They are so dull generally, but to-night I was quite sorry when you began to put on your gloves. We are going to have a match at billiards as soon as the gentlemen come in. I hope they won't be long."

She moved away, and Lady Hamilton, as she gazed after her, said—

"If ever I had had a daughter, I should have liked her to be just such a girl as that."

"She is very charming, of course," replied poor Mrs. Neville plaintively, "but I'm afraid she is rather a flirt, and my boy really cannot marry without money. Indeed I must try and stop him while there is time."

"Indeed, Mrs. Neville, I think you had better not interfere," Lady Hamilton answered, looking half amused and half annoyed. "Matters of that sort are more often forwarded than prevented by opposition, and your son is perfectly safe. I do not think that Rose Kenyon would marry him if he were to ask her twenty times—in fact, I know she would not. I will take care that Geoffrey does not get into mischief."

Mrs. Neville tried to look and feel relieved, but when Geoffrey and his new friend went off alone to the billiard room it required all her self-command to abstain from following them. It was not long in her power to do so, for old Sir James insisted on her sitting down to a game of *ecarte* with him, which kept her a close prisoner all the evening, until the servants came in to prayers, and with them Geoffrey and his little adversary.

CHAPTER II.

"Really Lady Hamilton must be trying to annoy me," thought poor Mrs. Neville the following morning at breakfast, "for she must see how evidently Geoffrey admires that little flirt, and yet she throws them together at every turn. I never saw him so taken with any girl; and, as to her not consenting to marry him, I don't believe it. She does nothing but make eyes at him."

It really was unkind of Lady Hamilton, if the thought occurred to her; for Geoffrey with a smothered sigh had taken his seat beside the heiress, when his hostess asked him, as Sir James was not down, to go to the bottom of the table and cut the ham, and there he was once more beside his little friend. How very provoking it was! For he was never likely to get such a chance again; young ladies with thirty thousand a year were not to be met with every day; and even Geoffrey was secretly regretting that fate persecuted him as she did.

"Miss Innes seems a nice enough girl," he thought, glancing at her dark, handsome face—"I think I should like her if this little witch were out of the way; but this little girl is the nicest I ever met. What a pity she is not the heiress! I would propose on the spot."

Many a time the same thought crossed his mother's mind; but of what use were wishes? Facts are stubborn things—not accustomed to yield to the wishes of those they govern—and Geoffrey Neville was hourly losing his heart to the pretty, penniless little cousin, while the rich Miss Innes was left to the attention of Herbert Willoughby, who was making the most of his opportunities, like a wise man. It was very hard, Geoffrey soliloquized, as he sauntered down the lawn after breakfast, smoking his carefully colored meerschaum, that of these two girls the one that would make his life easy and solve all difficulties had no attraction for him; while the one who could only plunge him deeper into the mud was the only girl he had ever met whom he felt that he could pass every hour of his life happily.

"If that cousin would but die, go into a rapid decline, or be thrown from her horse, my little Rose would come in for all the money, and I could marry her and live happily ever after, as the story-books say! It isn't twenty-four hours yet since I first saw her, and yet I am coolly asserting that I would marry her! She may have the tongue and temper of Xantippe for all I know—and I've no notion of copying Socrates's one act of folly. Look here, Master Geoffrey Neville, you're losing your head. Just remember yourself in time, young fellow, and consider how matters stand. A handsome wife, thirty thousand a year, Calbrook Park, Yorkshire, Invermar, Perthshire, a town house, and Neville Court on one side; on the other, a pretty little darling of a wife, Neville Court in the market, and its quondam owner perched on a high stool in a counting house in the city. Hallo, Mother!"—and he almost jumped as his mother laid her hand on his arm. "I know all you have come to say," he said, looking down at her with a comical glance in his blue eyes. "I've just been going through it all, and mean to be a better boy for the future. I did try at breakfast, you know, and Lady Hamilton upset all my plans by sending me to sit by that nice little Rose Kenyon; I do like that girl, mother."

"My dear Geoffrey, it is perfect insanity to act like this!" declared Mrs. Neville. "I know it was Lady Hamilton's fault at breakfast; and I can't help thinking that she fancies you are well off, and would like to see you marry that penniless girl, of whom she is evidently very fond, though she assured me solemnly last night that Miss Kenyon was engaged, and was only amusing herself with you."

The hot blood dyed Geoffrey's handsome face to the very roots of his short brown curls.

"Engaged, is she? Bah! I don't believe it;" and he tapped his meerschaum to empty it of its ashes, on the heel of his boot, with a force that threatened its valuable life.

"But she is, dear Geoffrey," asserted Mrs. Neville, hurriedly; "so pray don't let her make a fool of you, and so lose such a chance as this. Miss Innes is a charming girl, if you would but talk to her and try to like her."

"All right, mother," said Geoffrey, wheeling round and facing the house; "I'll talk to her all day long, though I won't promise to fall in love with her or marry her. Anyhow, that little flirt sha'n't make a fool of me any longer."

He walked up the lawn with his mother, both happily unconscious of the crimson cheeks and flashing eyes of the handsome heiress, who, seated behind a neighboring shrubbery, had heard every word of their conversation. Half-way up the soft slope they were met by Rose Kenyon, mallet in hand, who said with a pretty impatience—

"Here you are at last, Mr. Neville. I have been looking for you for the last ten minutes to come and play croquet."

"Very sorry, Miss Kenyon," said Geoffrey carelessly, as he stooped to pick up a ball and bowl it at the peg. "I'll play, if you wish it—but won't some of the others join us? Where is your cousin?"

"No, no," exclaimed Rose quickly, "I don't want them. I want to have a return match with you. Come at once."

Poor Geoffrey! In spite of an angry thinking, "She sha'n't make a fool of me," he was about to yield and follow her, when Mrs. Neville said pointedly—

"I really think my son is right, Miss Kenyon, and it will be better if you ask some of the others to join your game. Or shall I sit by and be chaperon?"

Rose Kenyon's dark eyes looked quickly from the one to the other, an angry flush crimsoned her pretty face, and, with a slight, haughty bow, she answered quickly—

"Thank you, Mrs. Neville, I will not trouble either you or your son." Then, with head erect and her slight figure drawn up to its full height, she walked quickly away.

Geoffrey Neville looked angry and distressed.

"You have done the trick now pretty effectually," he said. "There is no fear of her speaking to me again while we are here, and the chances are she will prevent her cousin doing so either. I hope you are satisfied."

He sauntered off with cloudy brow to the stables to look at the horses and dogs, or perhaps really to escape from the ladies, while Mrs. Neville retired to her room not quite so well satisfied with her morning's work as she might have been. Thoroughly acquainted with the good and bad points of each horse, and bored to death by the garrulous old coachman, Geoffrey strolled down a shady by-path to the edge of the lake, which glistened in the summer sunshine, and came suddenly upon the two Roses, who were talking earnestly under the branches of a weeping willow. At the sight of him Rose Kenyon sprang to her feet and hurried away, but he caught a glimpse of her face and saw that she had been crying. Alas for Mrs. Neville, that tear-stained face did more mischief than anything else could have done!

"Miss Innes," exclaimed Geoffrey, as he threw himself on the grass by her side, "your cousin has been crying—I saw the tears on her cheek. Was it about what my mother said just now? I am more vexed than I can tell you. Don't be angry with me."

"Undoubtedly my cousin was very much hurt at Mrs. Neville's speech," replied Miss Innes, coldly. "She has no mother to check her, and is very sensitive on such points, but I scarcely see that there was any reproof required today."

"None whatever," declared Geoffrey, eagerly; "but my mother is awfully particular about what engaged girls do, and perhaps meant it kindly."

"I quite understand Mrs. Neville's motives," returned Miss Innes pointedly, "but my cousin is not engaged. Besides, she is here under the care of Lady Hamilton, who will tell her if she sees anything unbecoming in her conduct."

Poor Geoffrey lay silent, wishing his mother at the Antipodes, and Miss Innes pitied him, knowing far more than he guessed of the real state of affairs.

"Well," she said, after a long pause, "I do not wish to incur a similar rebuke, so we will go and see what the rest are doing. Will you give me your hand?"

He did so quickly, and then, with a supplicating glance, pleaded—

"Anyhow, don't be angry with me, Miss Innes, but try to make it all straight with your cousin."

"Try for yourself," she answered smiling, as she glanced at his downcast face—"Such things are never well done by proxy; only I fear Rose will not give you many chances of speaking to her alone."

Before he could answer they had come upon all the others, who were sitting under the shade of two great beeches on the lawn, the young ladies pretending to work, the gentlemen making no pretence whatever, but lolling on the smooth turf in supreme idleness. Arthur Layland, a careless, good-looking young officer, was perfectly happy, receiving unmerciful teasing from Mary and Ada Willoughby, while Herbert Willoughby sat silently by Rose Kenyon examining the contents of her work-box. He rose lazily as the others approached, saying in his languid, drawling fashion—

"So glad you've come, Miss Innes, for your cousin is in an awfully severe frame of mind, and has been cutting me up every time I attempt to speak. Come and take my part, won't you?"

"You had better come away from such dangerous quarters," said Miss Innes, smiling. "Go to the house and get me that little blue-leather case on the table in the breakfast-room. Don't make any mistake."

Herbert lounged off, glad of something to do, and Rose Kenyon looked up at her cousin with crimson cheeks, saying hurriedly:

"Perhaps, as you have sent him away, you will take his place, Rose, or I shall go in."

"Certainly I will," replied her cousin, giving a half-amused glance at Geoffrey's downcast countenance. "Probably that was my intention in sending him off. Come, Mr. Neville, you had better sit on the other side of me, if my cousin is in so dangerous a mood."

"Mr. Neville is perfectly safe from me," returned Rose Kenyon, coldly. "He is much too valuable a property for me to attack."

Geoffrey bit his lip, but made no reply, and the little vixen, satisfied with her shot, began an eager disquisition on the rival merits of blue and gray in her wood-work. Presently Miss Innes sprang to her feet, exclaiming in an impatient tone—

"What is Mr. Willoughby about all this time? Please keep my place for me, Mr. Neville."

She then hurried away before her cousin could speak. Geoffrey's eyes sparkled.

"What a brick she is!" he exclaimed, drawing nearer to Rose Kenyon, who with crimson cheeks bent her head lower over her work. "Miss Kenyon, please hear me," he added, dropping his voice. "I am sorry I vexed you this morning, but I was piqued by hearing you were engaged, and were only making a fool of me. I know it is ridiculous to talk like this when I have only known you for a few hours; but I can't help it—I feel as if I had known you for years; and—and you are making a fool of me, and no mistake," he added, almost to himself, though his companion heard the words.

"Very well, Mr. Neville," she said, raising her head, and looking at him with a softer expression; "then I suppose I must forgive you. But I will have my revenge on your mother. I know quite well what it all means—she wants you to marry the heiress, and she thinks I am keeping you away from her. There! I know I always say more than other girls, but I can't help speaking out what I think. Now, come and we will have our game of croquet just to tease her."

"All right," exclaimed Geoffrey, joyfully, dismissing all thought of consequences. "This is kind of you, Miss Kenyon. Now you have made me quite happy again."

CHAPTER III.

Quite happy again! Silly Geoffrey Neville. It seemed as if he was bewitched by this provoking little beauty. Every turn of her head, every tone of her voice had a fascination for him such as he had never known before, and, powerless to resist, he gave himself up to the enjoyment of the hour, forgetful alike of his mother's distress, the peril of Neville Court, and his own dark and uncertain future.

As for Miss Rose Kenyon, she was glad to tease Mrs. Neville, and, pocketing her injured pride, took a cruel revenge on that lady by bestowing her sunniest smiles and kindest words on her admirer in his mother's presence, making up for it by snubbing Geoffrey unmercifully when they were out of sight—a course of action that completely achieved that wretched individual's destruction.

"Oh, Rose, 'Coal-black Rose'!" exclaimed the little witch, following her stately cousin into the room that evening, as she retired to dress for dinner. "I do feel so wicked. Poor Mrs. Neville is nearly distracted because her dear boy will devote his whole time to me, and totally neglect the heiress, and it is such fun encouraging him and leading him on."

Miss Innes looked grave.

"But, Rose, dear," she said gently, "don't be thoughtless. Remember that what is sport to you may be death to another. I think Mr. Neville's feeling for you is rather more than passing admiration. It looks to me very much like a clear case of love at first sight, and you must not encourage him for the sake of teasing his mother and amusing yourself."

Rose Kenyon colored crimson, and played nervously with the feather in her hat.

"What a dear old Mentor you are!" she said at last, raising and kissing her

[CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

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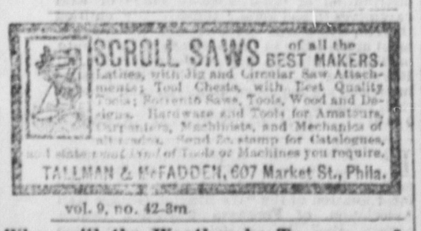
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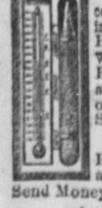

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SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequaled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

N. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes.

Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9 5 1y

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F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular. 9 16 1y

Wilson & Macfarlane.—Hardware.

STOVES, RANGES,

AND HARDWARE

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Wilson & McFarlane

ARE SELLING ALL KINDS OF

Double & Single Parlor Heaters,

COOK STOVES AND RANGES,

LOWER THAN THEY WERE EVER SOLD BEFORE. ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE, PAINTS,

Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.

Are sold very low. They are the only party in this County selling the celebrated

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY PURE WHITE LEAD.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AND BETTER THAN ANY LEAD IN THE MARKET.

It will pay any one double to buy at the new Hardware Store, Humes' Block, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 9 14 tf

WILSON & MCFARLANE.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-14f

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-4-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

J. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-22

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-6-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower. Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9n06-1y

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-1-tf

DR. E. I. KIRK.

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v3n41-1y*

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.
v6n1-1y

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v 8 35-1y.

Boots & Shoes.

NOW TO BUY

Goods Cheap

We have the largest stock of

Boots and Shoes

Ever offered to Centre County trade, and are bound to sell at prices

ASTONISHINGLY LOW!

WE OFFER NO

BUNCOMBE,

in the way of a schedule of prices, but we mean

ALL WE SAY!

Call and see if we do not.

JOHN POWERS,

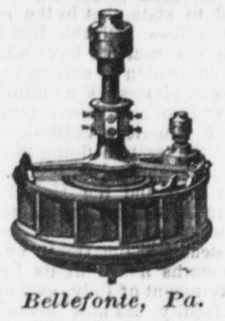
No. 5 Bush's Arcade.

9 34 3m

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n46a819-1y

Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

Dyeing.

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery. 9 10 1y

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

ESTABLISHED 1865

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., successors to CHAPMAN, HOSMER & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

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The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

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Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

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Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,
47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bakeries.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

OYSTERS.

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Oswego Starch.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.
Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.
Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same. 20tf

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 1-28-1y.

FREE MAMMOTH OUTFIT TO EVERY BODY, Stem-winder watch *free* with first order. Ten Dollars a day guaranteed. **M. CRONEGH & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., or Milwaukee Wisconsin.** 42-4w

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICK-SON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agent National Rubber Co. 23-48-1f

50 Visiting Cards with your Name finely printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape), printed in 10 colors, each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia. 9-29-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates:

One year in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year $3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editor.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines this type, $8.00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
Inch (12 lin this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
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Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
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One column	38 00	55 00	125 00

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Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

[CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE]

ances beyond our limits.

[Recommends legislation that shall foster and enlarge our foreign trade, also to promote the interests of American shipping.]

STRONGLY CONFIRMED IN THE BELIEF THAT THE CIVIL SERVICE LINE OF ACTION IS CORRECT.

The organization of the civil-service of the country has for a number of years attracted more and more of the public attention. So general has become the opinion that the methods of admission to it, and the conditions of remaining in it, are unsound, that both the political parties have agreed in the most explicit declarations of the necessity of reform, and in the most emphatic demands for it. I have fully believed these declarations and demands to be the expression of a sincere conviction of the intelligent masses of the people upon the subject, and that they should be recognized and followed by earnest and prompt action on the part of the legislative and executive departments of the Government. In pursuance of the purpose indicated, before my accession to office I endeavored to have my own views distinctly understood, and upon my inauguration my accord with the public opinion was stated in terms believed to be plain and unambiguous. My experience in the Executive duties has strongly confirmed the belief in the great advantage the country would find in observing strictly the plan of the Constitution, which imposes upon the Executive the sole duty and responsibility of the selection of those Federal officers who, by law, are appointed, not elected, and which in like manner assigns to the Senate the complete right to advise and consent to or reject the nominations so made, whilst the House of Representatives stands as the public censor of the performance of official duties, with the prerogative of investigation and prosecution in all cases of dereliction. The blemishes and imperfections of the civil service may (as I think) be traced in most cases to a practical confusion of the duties assigned to the several departments of the Government. My purpose in this respect has been to return to the system established by the fundamental law, and to do this with the heartiest co-operation and most cordial understanding with the Senate and House of Representatives. The practical difficulties in the selection of numerous officers for posts of widely varying responsibilities and duties are acknowledged to be very great. No system can be expected to secure absolute freedom from mistakes, and the beginning of any attempted change of custom is quite likely to be more embarrassed in this respect than at any subsequent period. It is here that the Constitution seems to me to prove its claim to the great wisdom accorded to it. It gives to the Executive the assistance of the knowledge and experience of the Senate, which, when acting upon nominations as to which they may be disinterested and impartial judges, seemingly as strong a guarantee of freedom from errors of importance as is, perhaps, possible in human affairs. In addition to this I recognize the public advantage of making all nominations, as nearly as possible, impersonal in the sense of being free from mere caprice or favor in the selection, and in those offices in which special training is of greatly increased value, I believe such a rule as to the tenure of office should obtain as may induce men of proper qualifications to apply themselves industriously to the task of becoming proficients. Bearing these things in mind I have endeavored to reduce the number of changes in subordinate places usually made upon the change of the general Administration, and shall most heartily co-operate with Congress in the better systematizing of such methods and rules of admission to the public service, and of promotion within it, as may promise to be most successful in making thorough competency, efficiency, and character the decisive tests in these matters. I ask the renewed attention of Congress to what has already been done by the Civil service Commission appointed in pursuance of an act of Congress by my predecessor to prepare and revise the civil-service rules. In regard to much of the departmental service, especially at Washington, it may be difficult to organize a better system than that which has been provided, and it is now being used to a considerable extent under my direction. The commission has still a legal existence, although for several years no appropriation has been made for defraying its expenses. Believing that this commission has rendered valuable service, and will be a most useful agency in improving the administration of the civil service, I respectfully recommend that a suitable appropriation, to be immediately available, be made to enable it to continue its labor. It is my purpose to transmit to Congress as early as practicable a report by the chairman of the commission, and to ask your attention to such measures on this subject as in my opinion will further promote the improvement of the civil service.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE FOREIGN POWERS—ITALY, FRANCE, AND GREAT BRITAIN—THE BORDER TROUBLES.

During the past year the United States has continued to maintain peaceful relations with foreign powers. The outbreak of war between Russia and Turkey, though at one time attended by grave apprehension as to its effect on other European nations, has had no tendency to disturb the amicable relations existing between the United States and each of the two contending powers. An attitude of just and impartial neutrality has been preserved, and I am gratified to state that in the midst of their hostilities both the Russian and Turkish governments have shown an earnest disposition to adhere to the obligations of all treaties with the United States and to give due regard to the rights of American citizens. By the terms of the treaty defining the rights, immunities, and privileges of consuls between Italy and the United States, ratified in 1868, either government may after the lapse of ten years terminate the existence of the treaty by giving twelve months' notice of its intention. The government of Italy, availing itself of this faculty, has now given the required notice, and the treaty will accordingly end on the 17th of September, 1878. It is understood, however, that the Italian government wishes to renew it in its general scope, desiring only certain modifications in some of its articles. In this disposition I concur, and shall hope that no serious obstacles may intervene to prevent or delay the negotiations of a satisfactory treaty. Numerous questions, in regard to passports, naturalization, and exemption from military service, have continued to arise in cases of emigrants from Germany who have returned to their native country. The provisions of the treaty of February 22, 1868, however, have proved to be so ample and so judicious that the legation of the United States at Berlin has been able to adjust all claims arising from it, not only without detriment to the amicable relations existing between the two governments, but it is believed without injury or injustice to any duly naturalized American citizen. It is desirable that the treaty originally made with the North German Union in 1868 should now be extended so as to apply equally to all the State of the Empire of Germany.

[He also refers to the invitation of France—that we should participate in the Exposition to be held at Paris during the coming year. Attention was called to this in his message to the special session. In regard to the extradition treaty with England, no difficulty occurs in the prompt delivery of criminals when necessary. The result of the deliberations of the Fishery Commission will be communicated to Congress. A treaty for the protection of trade marks has been negotiated with Great Britain. Recommends that the government of Diez, in Mexico, be recognized, as indeed it has been already through negotiations which have been entered with in relation to border troubles. It has been the custom for that country to recognize the de facto government as soon as it appeared to have the support of the Mexican people, and was willing to observe treaty relations. Calls attention of Congress, however, to the disturbance on the Rio Grande. Attention is directed to the fact that the insurrection in Cuba is still in progress, which seriously affects American interests, as well as subjects American residents on the island to exorbitant taxation. Treaty relations which have been disturbed between this country and Venezuela have been renewed, and it is thought that the trouble with Guatemala will soon be arranged.] Our relations with all other South and Central American states continue friendly. The government of the Samoan Islands has sent an envoy in the person of its Secretary of State to invite the Government of the United States to recognize and protect their independence: to establish commercial relations with their people, and to assist them in their steps towards regulated and responsible government. The inhabitants of the islands, having made considerable progress in Christian civilization and the development of trade, are doubtful of their ability to maintain peace and independence without the aid of some stronger power. The subject is deemed worthy of respectful attention, and the claims upon our assistance by this distant community will be carefully considered.

THE EFFORT TO FOSTER TRADE BETWEEN THIS AND OTHER NATIONS.

The long commercial depression in the United States has directed attention to the subject of the possible increase of our foreign trade and the methods for its development, not only with Europe, but with other countries, especially with the States and sovereignties of the Western Hemisphere. Instructions from the Department of State were issued to the various diplomatic and consular officers of the Government, asking them to devote attention to the question of methods by which trade between the respective countries of their official residence and the United States could be most judiciously fostered. In obedience to these instructions examinations and reports upon this subject have been made by many of these officers, and transmitted to the department, and the same are submitted to the consideration of Congress.

THE REVENUES OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE SAME PERIOD

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances presents important questions for the action of Congress, and upon some of which I have remarked. The revenues of the Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were $269,000,586 62. The total expenditures for the same period were $238,660,008,93, leaving a surplus revenue of $30,340,577,69. This has substantially supplied the requirements of the Sinking Fund for that year. The estimated revenues of the current fiscal year are $265,500,000, and the estimated expenditures for the same period are $232,430,643,72. If these estimates prove to be correct, there will be a surplus revenue of $33,069,356 28, an amount nearly sufficient for the Sinking Fund for that year. The estimated revenues for the next fiscal year are $269 250 000. It appears from the report that during the last fiscal year the revenues of the government, compared with the previous year, have largely decreased. This decrease, amounting to the sum of $18,481,452,54, was mainly in customs duties, caused partly by a large falling off of the amount of imported dutiable goods, and partly by the general fall of prices in the markets of production of such articles as pay ad-valorem taxes. While this is felt injuriously in the diminution of the revenue, it has been accompanied with a very large increase of exportation. The total exports during the last fiscal year, including coin, have been $658,637 457, and the imports have been $492,097 540, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States amounting to the sum of $166,529,917, the beneficial effects of which extended to all branches of business. The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year will impose upon Congress the duty of strictly limiting appropriations, including the requisite sum for the maintenance of the Sinking Fund within the aggregate estimated receipts. While the aggregate of taxes should not be increased, amendments might be made to the revenue laws that would, without diminishing the revenue, relieve the people from unnecessary burdens. A tax on tea and coffee is shown, by the experience not only of our own country, but of other countries, to be collected, without loss by undervaluation or fraud, and largely borne in the country production. A tax of ten cents a pound on tea and two cents a pound on coffee would produce a revenue of $12 000,000, and thus enable Congress to repeal a number of annoying taxes yielding a revenue not exceeding that sum. The internal-revenue system grew out of the necessities of the war, and most of the legislation imposing taxes upon domestic products under this system has been repealed. By the substitution of a tax on tea and coffee all forms of internal taxation may be repealed, except that on whiskey, spirits, tobacco, and beer. Attention is also called to necessity of enacting more vigorous laws for the protection of the revenue and for the punishment of frauds and smuggling. This can best be done by judicious provisions that will induce the disclosure of attempted fraud by undervaluation and smuggling. All revenue laws should be simple in their provisions and easily understood. So far as practicable the rates of taxation should be in the form of specific duties and not ad valorem, requiring the judgment of experienced men to ascertain values and exposing the revenues to the temptation of fraud. My attention has been called during the recess of Congress to abuses existing in the collection of the customs, and strenuous efforts have been made for their correction by Executive orders. The recommendations submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by a commission appointed to examine into the collection of customs duties at the port of New York contain many suggestions for modification of the custom laws, to which the attention of Congress is invited.

THE MILITARY ARM—SECRETARY MCCRARY'S RECOMMENDATIONS CONCURRED IN.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been actively employed during the year, and has rendered very important service in the suppression of hostilities in the Indian country, and in preserving peace and protecting life and property in the interior, as well as along the Mexican border. A long and arduous campaign has been prosecuted with final complete success against a portion of the Nez Perces tribe of Indians. A full account of this campaign will be found in the report of the General of the Army. It will be seen that in its course several severe battles were fought, in which a number of gallant officers and men lost their lives. I join with the Secretary of War and the General of the Army in awarding to the officers and men employed in the long and toilsome pursuit, and in the final capture of these Indians, the honor and praise which are so justly their due. The very serious riots which occurred in several of the States in July last rendered necessary the employment of a considerable portion of the army to preserve the peace and maintain order. In the States of West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Illinois these disturbances were so formidable as to defy the local and State authorities, and the National Executive was called upon, in the mode provided by the Constitution and laws, to furnish military aid. I am gratified to be able to state that the troops sent in response to these calls for aid in the suppression of domestic violence were able, by the influence of their presence in the disturbed regions, to preserve the peace and restore order without the use of force. In the discharge of this delicate and important duty both officers and men acted with great prudence and courage, and for these services deserve the thanks of the country. Disturbances along the Rio Grande in Texas, to which I have already referred, have rendered necessary the constant employment of a military force in that vicinity. A full report of all military operations in that quarter has been transmitted to the House of Representatives in answer to a resolution of that body, and it will therefore not be necessary to enter into details. I regret to say that these lawless incursions into our territory by armed bands from the Mexican side of the line for the purpose of robbery have been of frequent occurrence, and, in spite of the most vigilant efforts of the commander of our forces, the marauders have generally succeeded in escaping into Mexico with their plunder. In May last I gave orders for the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part of our troops for the suppression of these raids and the punishment of the guilty parties, as well as the recapture of the property stolen by them. General Ord, commanding in Texas, was directed to invite the co-operation of the Mexican authorities in efforts to this end, and to assure them that I was anxious to avoid giving the least offense to Mexico. At the same time he was directed to give notice of my determination to put an end to the invasion of our territory by lawless bands intent upon the plunder of our peaceful citizens, even if the effectual punishment of the outlaws should make the crossing of the border by our troops in their pursuit necessary. It is believed that this policy has had the effect to check somewhat these depredations, and that with a considerable increase of our force upon that frontier and the establishment of several additional military posts along the Rio Grande, so as more effectually to guard that extensive border, peace may be preserved, and the lives and property of our citizens in Texas fully protected. Prior to the first day of July last the army was, in accordance with law, reduced to the maximum of 25 000 enlisted men, being a reduction of 2,500 below the force previously authorized. This reduction was made, as required by law, entirely from the infantry and artillery branches of the service, without any reduction of the cavalry. Under the law, as it now stands, it is necessary that the cavalry regiments be recruited to one hundred men in each company for service on the Mexican and the Indian frontiers. The necessary effect of this legislation is to reduce the infantry and artillery arms of the service below the number required for efficiency, and I can concur with the Secretary of War in recommending that authority be given to recruit all companies of infantry to at least fifty men, and all batteries of artillery to at least seventy-five men, with the power, in case of an emergency, to increase the former to one hundred, and the latter to one hundred and twenty-two men each. I invite your special attention to the following recommendation of the Secretary of War:

First. That provision be made for supplying to the army a more abundant and better supply of reading matter.

Second. That early action be taken by Congress looking to a complete revision and republication of the army regulations.

Third. That section 1,253 of the Revised Statutes, limiting the number of officers on the retired list, be repealed.

Fourth. That the claims arising under the act of July 4, 1864, for supplies taken by the army during the war, be taken from the offices of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals, and transferred to the Southern Claims Commission, or some other tribunal having more time and better facilities for their prompt investigation and decision than are possessed by these officers.

Fifth. That Congress provide for an annuity fund for the families of deceased soldiers, as recommended by the Paymaster General of the Army.

[Makes a brief reference to the reports of the heads of departments under this head. What he says about the Indians is so just and good that we insert it in full.]

The present condition of the Indian tribes on the territory of the United States, and our relations with them, are fully set forth in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. After a series of most disorderable conflicts, the successful termination of which, while reflecting honor upon the brave soldiers who accomplished it, cannot lessen our regret at their occurrence. We are now at peace with all the Indian tribes within our borders. To preserve that peace by a just and human policy will be the object of my earnest endeavors. Whatever may be said of their character and savage propensities, of the difficulties of introducing among them the habits of civilized life, and of the obstacles they have offered to the progress of settlement and enterprise in certain parts of the country, the Indians are certainly entitled to our sympathy and a conscientious respect on our part for their claim upon our sense of justice. They were the aboriginal occupants of the land we now possess. They have been driven from place to place. The purchase money paid to them in some cases for what they called their own has still left them poor. In many instances, when they had settled down upon land assigned to them by compact and began to support themselves by their own labor, they were rudely jostled off and thrust into the wilderness again. Many, if not most, of our Indian wars have had their origin in broken promises and acts of injustice upon our part, and the advances of the Indians in civilization has been slow, because the treatment they received did not permit it to be faster and more general. We cannot expect them to improve and follow our guidance unless we keep faith with them in respecting the rights they possess, and unless, instead of depriving them of their opportunities, we lend them a helping hand. I cordially approve the policy regarding the management of Indian affairs outlined in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The faithful performance of our promises is the first condition of a good understanding with the Indians. I cannot too recently recommend to Congress that prompt and liberal provision be made for the conscientious fulfillment of all engagements entered into by the Government with Indian tribes. To withhold the means necessary for the performance of a promise is always false economy, and is apt to prove disastrous in its consequences. Especial care is recommended to provide for the Indians settled on their reservations cattle and agricultural implements to aid them in whatever efforts they may make to support themselves, and by the establishment and maintenance of schools to bring them under the control of civilized influences. I see no reason why Indians who can give satisfactory proof of having, by their own labor, supported their families for a number of years, and who are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations, should not be admitted to the benefit of the homestead act and the privileges of citizenship, and I recommend the passage of a law to that effect.

It will be an act of justice as well as a measure of encouragement. Earnest efforts are being made to purify the Indian service so that every dollar appropriated by Congress shall redound to the benefit of the Indians, as intended. Those efforts will have my firm support. With an improved service, and every possible encouragement held out to the Indians to better their condition and to elevate themselves in the scale of civilization, we may hope to accomplish at the same time a good work for them and for ourselves.

[Recommends that something be done to prevent the destruction of timber on public lands; also that the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to our desert lands, be adopted, thereby rendering them a source of profit to the Government. The Commissioner of Agriculture reports the most gratifying success of our agricultural industries all over the country. Dwells briefly upon the condition of affairs in the District of Columbia; urges that Congress should make appropriations to make the capital of the nation attractive as becomes a great nation; also, that some measure may be adopted to relieve the people from the heavy burden of taxation which they now bear.]

The debt of the District is as follows:

Old funded debt	$8,379,691 96
3.65 bonds guaranteed by the United States	13 743,250 00
Total bonded debt	22,122,941 96
To which should be added certain outstanding claims as explained in the report of the commissioners	1,187,204 52
Making the total debt of the Dist.	$23,310,146 48

[Asks attention to the importance of the improvement of the Potomac river, and the reclamation of the marshes bordering the city of Washington. Thinks the health of the city would be greatly promoted thereby. Recommends the organization of a Board of Charities, to have supervision and control of the disbursement of all moneys for charitable purposes from the District treasury. Also asks special attention to the schools of the District, and recommends aid for them from the National treasury. This is especially just, since so large a number of those attending these schools are children of the employees of the government. Also recommends the speedy completion of the Washington monument. The present condition of this monument, begun so long ago, is a reproach to the nation.]

EDUCATION NORTH AND SOUTH—A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY AT THE CAPITAL COMMENDED.

The wisdom of the legislation, upon the part of Congress, in aid of the States for the education of the whole people in those branches of study which are taught in the common schools of the country is no longer in question. The intelligent judgement of the country goes still further, regarding it as also both constitutional and expedient for the general Government to extend to technical and higher education such aid as it deemed essential to the general welfare and to our due prominence among the enlightened and cultured nations of the world. The ultimate settlement of all questions of the future, whether of administration or finance, or of true nationality or sentiment, depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. It is vain to hope for the success of a free government without the means of insuring the intelligence of those who are the source of power. No less than one-seventh of the entire voting population of our country are yet unable to read and write. It is encouraging to observe in connection with the growth of fraternal feeling in those States in which slavery formerly existed evidences of increasing interest in universal education, and I shall be glad to give my approval to any appropriate measure which may be enacted by Congress for the purpose of supplementing with national aid the local systems of education in those States, and in all the States; and having already invited your attention to the needs of the District of Columbia, with respect to its public school system, I here add that I believe it desirable, not so much with reference to the local wants of the District, but to the great and lasting benefit of the entire country, that this system should be crowned with a university in all respects in keeping with the national capital, and thereby realize the cherished hopes of Washington on this subject. I also earnestly commend the request of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute that an adequate appropriation be made for the establishment and conduct of a national museum under their supervision. The question of providing for the preservation and growth of the library of Congress is also one of national importance. As the depository of all copyright publications and records, this library has outgrown the provisions for its accommodation, and the erection on such site, as the judgment of Congress may approve, of a fire-proof library building to preserve the treasures and enlarge the usefulness of this valuable collection, is recommended. I recommend, also, such legislation as will render available and efficient for the purpose of instruction, so far as is consistent with the public service the cabinets or museums of inventions, of surgery, of education, and of agriculture, and other collections the property of the National Government. The capital of the nation should be something more than a mere political centre. We should avail ourselves of all the opportunities which Providence has here placed at our command to promote the general intelligence of the people and increase the conditions most favorable to the success and perpetuity of our institutions.

R. B. HAYES.

DECEMBER 3, 1877.

—Congressman Townsend, of Ohio, seems to have no trouble in complying with the President's Civil Service rules. He says he goes to the President, considering him as a Republican, and, as a Republican, asks for what is right. In this way he secured the man he wanted for Collector, and had other appointments made to suit him. The President objected to one man, and he found another who suited. Nevertheless, Mr. Townsend thinks the Civil Service order was a failure, which seems like ingratitude.

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1878. ONEIDA, N. Y. $2 00

THE events of the past year have opened the eyes of a great many people to the importance of Socialism. We have had strikes, riots, and serious bloodshed on account of disagreement between laborers and capitalists. There has been a great business stagnation all the world over. Shops have been running on short time, or closed altogether, and the hands thrown out of work. But the rapid increase in all kinds of labor saving machinery has made it difficult, even in more prosperous times, for the poor and uneducated to earn their living in the present strife of competition in trade and manufactures. These conditions have given rise to the Workingmen's Party, which is now an important element in our politics and likely to become more so. Unlimited competition makes a few persons very wealthy, while tens of thousands become paupers and tramps—or beggars. This state of things cannot continue forever. There are better ways of doing. Every man, woman, and child should have a comfortable home and plenty of good food, without overwork.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted the undersigned on he estate of Archibald C. Quay, late of Curtin township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

PHŒBE M. QUAY, Administratrix.
Howard, Pa., Dec. 5, 1877. 9 49-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Henry Grove, late of Howard borough, deceased all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. B GROVE, Administrator.
Howard, Dec 10, 1877. 9 49 6t

NOTICE.—All persons having claims of any kind against Orlando W. Curtin deceased will please have them duly authenticated, and sent by mail to the undersigned at Roland, Centre county, Pa., and all indebted to him, please make payment to the same.

AUSTIN CURTIN,
9 49-2t Roland P. O, Centre Co., Pa.

THE Millesburg Building and Loan Association will sell additional stock in the second series, at Seven, 50-100 Dollars ($7.50) a share, on Dec. 15, 1877, (each meeting of a second series). FRANK E. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county, to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of J. M. and C. H. Kephart, executors of Peninah Kephart, late of Patton township, deceased, and make distribution of the balance in hands of said executives to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bellefonte on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested are required to attend and present their claims on said fund.

9 49 3t E. M. BLANCHARD, Auditor.

LEGAL NOTICE.—Application will be made to His Honor, Jno. H. Orvis, at Chambers, on Saturday, the 29th of December, 1877, for the incorporation of the "Washington Grange Hall Association, of Ferguson township, Centre county, Pa." The object of the association will be "to advance and promote the social culture of its members, and promote the interests of agriculture." ADAM HOY,
9 49-3t Solicitor.

ABOUT THE 15TH OF THE PRESENT Month, Frank P. Blair will open the finest lot of

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NOTICE.—Please take notice that I have bought at Collector's sale, all the personal property of John Kline, and I hereby caution all parties that have claims not to meddle with said property. [9 49-3t] JOHN CRAIG.

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9 57 4t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

George W. Thomas of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, notice is hereby given, to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 15th day of December, 1877, at 4 o'clock, P. M. before F. E. Smith, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, in the Bush House, Bellefonte Pennsylvania to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of said Act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place.

S. C. McCANDLESS, *Clerk.*

47 3

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Blair of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, notice is hereby given, to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 19th day of December, 1877, at 4 o'clock P. M., before F. E. Smith, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in the Bush House, Bellefonte, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of said Act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place.

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STRAYED.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Half Moon township, near Loveville, about the first of last August, a red or brindle cow, about seven years old. The owner is hereby notified to pay charges and take the animal away, or it will be disposed of according to law. ROBERT DOWNING.
9 46-3t

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day associated with us Isaac Mitchell, and will continue business under the firm name of Wilson, McFarlane & Co. WILSON & McFARLANE.
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cousin. "But you are scolding me just once too often. I like Mr. Neville very much. He is good-looking, good-tempered, clever and amusing, and it is so nice of him not to run after the heiress as every other man does. There—I can't say more than that after one day's acquaintance! I think the pic-nic in Hampden Wood to-morrow will be delightful. I think I shall ride there and back so that Mrs. Neville won't hear every word her dear son says to me. Oh dear, I shall be late for dinner! There goes the gong, and I have not begun to dress."

She ran off to her room, which was some few yards further down the passage, and her cousin could hear her singing gaily as she hurried through her evening toilette. Very sweet and pretty she looked as she entered the dining-room a few minutes later in her simple white muslin, with a dark rose—given her by Geoffrey—nestling coyly in the waves of her glossy brown hair, and unutterably bewitching, Geoffrey thought, as she took the seat he had saved so skillfully by his side, saying:

"Thank you, Mr. Neville, for keeping me my usual seat. Lady Hamilton, I am sorry to say I am late. I was talking to Rose, and forgot how late it was."

"Shall I punish you by making you confess what the engrossing topic was?" asked her hostess, smiling.

"No, please don't. I could not tell you," exclaimed Rose, coloring, and casting a quick involuntary glance at Geoffrey that set his heart beating. Could she have been talking about him?

"Will you tell me what it was by and by?" he asked in a low voice, when conversation had resumed its general hum.

"Why should you care to hear?" she responded in the same tone, conscious that Mrs. Neville was trying her utmost to listen, and delighting to tease her.

"Because everything you say interests me now, I fear," replied Geoffrey, with a look in his gray eyes that made her cheeks crimson in spite of herself.

"Why fear?" she asked again. "You ought to take an interest in your neighbor—that is only common charity."

"Do you know the other name for charity?" he inquired, meaningly. "I will tell you why I said 'fear' another time. I am making a bigger fool of myself than I have ever done in my life, and that is saying something."

"Better be a fool than a knave," exclaimed his companion, laughing; "and men are generally one or the other."

"Complimentary to the sex in general, I must say," said Geoffrey, relieved that the conversation was taking a safer turn; for he was still making a faint protest inwardly against his fate. Then he turned to Mary Willoughby on his other side, and his mother breathed afresh.

Poor Mrs. Neville was beginning to feel very hopeless, and to consider that, so far from gaining the heiress, she might think herself very fortunate if Geoffrey left the house without engaging himself to the penniless cousin. She already wished from the bottom of her heart that Lady Hamilton had not invited them, and was counting the days that yet remained, and pondering whether she could not fabricate some urgent message, summoning them both back to Neville Court on the following day. Everybody seemed to conspire together to annoy her, it seemed. When the gentlemen entered the drawing room, Geoffrey, touched by a piteous look of entreaty in his mother's eyes, turned bravely away from the corner where his little enslaver was laughingly competing with Mary Willoughby as to who could build the highest house of cards, and made his way to where Rose Innes was leaning on the terrace balustrade watching the harvest moon rise in all its golden grandeur. He liked this dark-eyed beauty, and would have enjoyed talking to her but for the tantalizing little peals of laughter from the corner; but the heiress frustrated all his efforts at heroism by exclaiming directly he joined her:

"Rose—Mary—do come and look at this lovely moon rising over the fir woods!"

And out they all came, wandering off by degrees down the dim walks, and Mrs. Neville knew, though chained by Sir James at *ecarte*, she could not see, that Geoffrey and "that penniless cousin" were side by side once more. Lady Hamilton was with the party, so no plea of indecorum could she raise; but Geoffrey and Rose Kenyon soon found themselves alone together on the path by the water.

"How lovely this is!" exclaimed Geoffrey, though his eyes were fixed on the beauty of the face by his side, and not on the beauty around. "Well, come what may in the future, I shall always have some perfectly happy hours to look back upon. Miss Kenyon, do you believe in love at first sight?"

"Yes—no; I don't know," answered Rose, hurriedly. "I should think it was rather dangerous love to trust to, for what comes in an hour may go in an hour, I suppose. But, Mr. Neville, why do you talk so gloomily of your future? I should think you were one of Fortune's favorites, and had as little cause for fear as any man living."

Geoffrey sighed heavily.

"So do most people," he said sadly; "but it only shows how little we know of each other's lives. I know of no man in this county who has a heavier heart than I have always now; only while I am with you do I partially forget my trouble."

Rose was silent for some minutes; then she asked, half shyly:

"Won't you tell me what your great trouble is? I should like to know."

"Should you?" he said, stopping short and looking down at her. "Well, I will tell you before we part, but not now. Let me forget all about it for the present. There was such an easy way out of it if I could only have taken it, but I can't. Every hour makes it more and more impossible."

She made no reply, and then walked on in silence for several minutes. Suddenly he stopped short, exclaiming:

"Hallo, where are we wandering? We are not far from the haunted well."

"The haunted well?" repeated Rose. "What is that? Where are we? In the pine wood, I fancy."

"Yes, in the pine wood," answered Geoffrey. "How dark it is! Will you take my arm and come and see the well? It is only a few yards farther on!"

Rose slipped her little hand within his arm, feeling delightfully naughty and improper, but too eager to see the well to turn back, and Geoffrey continued:

"It is no use going there now; but they say that if anybody comes here alone at midnight and looks into the water, they can see one scene in their future lives. You must drink a handful of the water and wish how many years hence you will like to see it, and then, if it is all black, you know you will be dead by that time; if not, you will see yourself as you will be then. Here it is."

Very gloomy it looked, Rose thought, as she involuntary clung closer to Geoffrey's arm. There was a dark cavern in a great boulder of rock, with a little black pool of water at the bottom, round which ferns of various sorts grew rankly, a few steep stone steps covered with dark green moss leading down to it, and weird-looking weeping ash standing close by.

"That is a very safe prophecy," said Rose, after a few minutes' silence, "for nobody would have the courage to come here all alone at midnight, and go down those dreadful steps to look at that black pool. Come away. I want to get back to the bright light, and all the others."

He led her away in silence, and neither spoke again until they emerged once more upon the lawn. Then Geoffrey said, in a subdued voice—

"Miss Kenyon, will you give me that rose in your hair, in memory of our visit to the haunted well?"

She did not answer, but after a moment's hesitation took the rose from her hair and put it into his hand. Then, with a quick step, she ran up the lawn and entered the hall door, which stood open. On the stairs she met her cousin, who exclaimed, a little gravely—

"Poor dear, where have you been? We have all been in for some minutes."

"I have been to the haunted well," returned Rose, hastily, "and my feet are quite wet. I must go and change my shoes."

CHAPTER IV.

"Oh, Rose, lazy girl! Not dressed yet," exclaimed little Rose Kenyon on the following morning, bursting into her cousin's room. "It is such a lovely morning for our pic-nic, with scarcely a cloud in the sky. I am going for a run round the garden before breakfast."

"Wild little Elfie," said Miss Innes, as she slowly brushed out her long dark tresses, "do you mean to tire yourself out before you start? Is Mr. Neville down yet?"

"Not likely," answered Rose, laughing and coloring. "Gentlemen never get up a minute before they need, always excepting that paragon, Malcolm Ruthven; but then he is different from every other man—eh, Rose?" And she laughed mischievously as a deep crimson dyed her cousin's cheek, and ran out of the room.

It was quite true that Geoffrey Neville had not left his bed when Miss Rose spoke, but he did so pretty quickly as a clear voice was heard in the garden below, calling "Rover, Rover," and a lithe, girlish figure ran down the sunny lawn followed by the huge black Newfoundland house dog.

"Bother!" he muttered impatiently, as he scrambled through his toilette. "Why couldn't she have told me she was going to be down at such an unearthly hour, and I would have been down too? Now I shan't be dressed before some of the others are."

True enough, Arthur Layland made his way a few minutes later to the shady seat where Rose sat in full view of the house, and, if he was not the man that she expected to see, she certainly disguised the fact to perfection, for her laugh rang out as merrily and her prattle flowed as freely as they ever had to Geoffrey Neville.

"She is a regular little flirt," muttered that young man angrily, as he watched her while he shaved. "I dare say she gave that idiot Layland a hint that she was coming down—she was talking to him for ever so long last night. By Jove, he has given her a flower, and she is putting it into her waist-belt. If she doesn't throw that away and wear one of mine instead, I won't speak to her all day. Conceited prig that fellow is! Ah, there goes Ada Willoughby to spoil their fun! Layland turns to her pretty readily, and now Miss Rose will be looking around for me perhaps. How sweetly pretty she looks in that blue muslin—little witch! Did she hear me tell Miss Innes that blue was my favorite color last night, I wonder, and put it on to complete my destruction? She need not, for it was pretty complete before. Here goes." And, with a final brush to his fair hair, he ran down stairs and out on to the lawn. "What early folks you are!" he exclaimed, shaking hands with the two ladies. "Miss Kenyon, you might have given me a hint, and I would have got up sooner."

"Perhaps I did not want you," returned Rose, stooping to pat Rover's shaggy back. "It is refreshing to be alone sometimes, and we are likely to have enough of each other's society to-day."

They had dropped behind, or the other two had walked on, it is difficult to say which.

"You need not have any of mine unless you wish it," retorted Geoffrey hastily; perhaps you would prefer Arthur Layland to-day. You are wearing his flower, I see."

"Yes, is it not pretty?" returned Rose, carelessly, taking the flower from her belt, and raising it to her face. "I am so fond of honeysuckle. I think it means something pretty in the language of flowers, doesn't it?"

"I'm sure I don't know," cried Geoffrey, impatiently—"I am not versed in such folly. Throw it away, Miss Kenyon, and I will give you a prettier one."

"No, thank you," she answered quietly. "I like this one very much. You are not in a good temper this morning, Mr. Neville—I am afraid you are not very well."

He looked down at her with a troubled, wistful look, but did not answer. She was so sweet, so unutterably charming to him in every phase, and yet so completely beyond his reach, for he was worse than penniless. Neville Court and all its broad acres would not sell for sufficient to cover his father's debts; and what right had he to think of marrying for years to come, unless, indeed, he married an heiress? She looked up at him presently as they neared the house, and, seeing his grave, preoccupied face, said gently—

"Are you thinking of your trouble, Mr. Neville? Will you tell me to-day what it is?"

"Not to-day," he answered, with a sigh. "To-morrow I will, but to-day I want to enjoy myself, if you will let me."

They entered the breakfast-room, and Geoffrey met the anxious gaze of his mother with a half-sad smile. How he wished he could have done as she desired, and fallen in love with the heiress! But that was utterly out of the question now. He felt convinced that he should never love any other girl as he already loved Rose Kenyon, and she was beyond his reach. It was very hard that he not only could not love the right girl, but could not help loving the wrong. But he was born under an unlucky star, and there was no good in trying to struggle against his fate. Let him at any rate have some bright hours to look back upon, even though they made the coming shadows darker.

Many and eager were the discussions during breakfast as to how the party were to go to the pic-nic; and very hard did Mrs. Neville work in her son's behalf, and very well pleased was she with the final arrangements. She, Sir James, Mary Willoughby and Arthur Layland were to go in the open carriage, Lady Hamilton, Ada and Herbert Willoughby, and Rose Kenyon in the wagonette, and Geoffrey was to drive Miss Innes in the pony-phaeton. One earnest appeal she made to her son as she found him standing apart from the rest before they all started.

"Geoffrey dear," she urged, laying her hand on his arm, "do be careful. Do not commit yourself with Miss Kenyon. Remember it is quite impossible you can marry her."

Geoffrey smiled bitterly.

"Never fear, mother," he answered shortly. "There is no danger of my forgetting it. I promise you I will not ask her."

He moved away, and Mrs. Neville with a lighter heart went in-doors to fetch a shawl, not displeased to find that Rose Kenyon was standing close by, and to see by her crimson cheeks and quivering lip that she had heard what they said.

"Much better she should know, poor girl," she murmured as she ascended the stairs. "Now perhaps she will have no more to say to Geoffrey, and it may end all right yet. It is really very fortunate she was standing close by."

What were her surprise and dismay then to find on rejoining the party that Geoffrey had driven off alone with Rose Kenyon, and the heiress was left to take her cousin's place in the wagonette!

"This is all wrong!" she exclaimed involuntarily. "Miss Innes, I understood my son was to drive you."

"So he was," stated the heiress calmly, "but the pony seemed so very fresh that I begged Rose to change places with me. She is not at all nervous."

"I should think not, under some circumstances," returned Mrs. Neville tartly; "but you need not have been. My son is a perfect whip."

Miss Innes smiled, but made no reply. Meanwhile Geoffrey and his companion were driving rapidly along in perfect silence; the former, seeing through Miss Innes's good-natured ruse, felt that he was acting an unfair and untrue part, and was exceedingly vexed with himself and all around him. What right had he to pay such marked attentions to a girl whom he knew he could not marry? Was he not trading on his false position? Would he be allowed to act as he did if his circumstances were known? It was a new and unpleasant light that was breaking in upon him, and he almost wished that Rose Innes had left matters as they had been, and was sitting by his side now instead of her cousin. He felt that he was acting a weak and dishonorable part, and, recognizing the fact, resolved to put an end to it, cost him what it might. A heavy sigh broke from him as he made the resolution, and Rose Kenyon looked up.

"What was that about, Mr. Neville?" she asked. "You are a very dull companion. I begin to wish I had stayed with the others."

"I wish you had, Miss Kenyon," returned Geoffrey bluntly. "I ought not to have allowed the exchange of seats, but the temptation was too strong."

Rose colored.

"You speak in riddles," she answered; but they are not very polite ones. If you will stop the pony I will wait for the wagonette and change places with my cousin."

"No, I won't do that," he answered. "It was no doing of mine, and I am not going to spoil my last day. I can repent in the future."

"What do you mean by your last day? I thought you and your mother were asked to stay till Saturday, and to-day is only Thursday."

"So we were," he answered gloomily; "but I can't stand it any longer. If you will hear the truth, I must beg you never to repeat it; and perhaps when I have told you I shall feel better—at any rate I shall not be misleading you. The fact is I am not the rich man I am supposed to be. My father left his property so heavily encumbered that it must be sold, and I shall have to work hard for my living. My mother has her settlement; but I will not live on her. Goodness only knows what I shall do; but at any rate you can see that I am in no position to marry for love, and marry for money I will not. But I have no right to—Oh, Miss Kenyon, I need not say more! You can surely understand now why I must go. It is too late, I know, for my own peace; but I will run no further risk of disturbing yours."

His face was very white as he spoke, and he kept his eyes fixed straight ahead; but as Rose did not make any reply for several minutes he looked round. Her lips wore a happy smile; her cheeks were crimson; and, though she raised her eyes to his for one moment, they fell again directly.

"You are not angry with me, Rose," he murmured, bending down his head; and, shifting the reins to his right hand, he held out his left hand to her.

"Angry? No!" she answered quickly, putting her tiny hand timidly into his. "How could I be? Only it seems so strange after only two days. I am so glad you have told me all. If you had gone away without speaking, I should have thought you mean and unmanly. Now I have something to tell you, but I do not want to tell it just yet; and yet perhaps it will make you enjoy your last day more."

"Go on," he said, holding the little hand tightly. And Rose told him.

The pony must have been a good deal surprised at the strange driving that followed her revelation. Anyhow Geoffrey Neville's face beamed through that day as it had never beamed before.

CHAPTER V.

Very late the pic-nic party were in returning home that night, for the cool green wood was so delightful through the broiling July day, and before the sun had well set the lovely silver moon—nay, more gold than silver in her harvest splendor—was rising majestically over the high range of hills that bounded the horizon. It had been a well-nigh perfect day—perfect indeed to Rose Kenyon and Geoffrey Neville, who certainly seemed determined to enjoy themselves to the utmost in the present without a thought of the dark future that lay before them. Mrs. Neville, finding all her efforts worse than useless, gave up in despair, and contented her-

[CONCLUDED ON SEVENTH PAGE]

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[CONTINUED FROM SIXTH PAGE.]

self with looking miserable, sighing heavily over her very hearty dinner, and apparently taking no interest in any one except Miss Innes, to whom she devoted all her attentions to atone for the wicked neglect of her son. She even made no remonstrance at finding the order of return the same as that of going. Geoffrey drove his charge away in triumph, while Rose turned to wave a laughing, mischievous adieu to the rest. They were home long before the larger vehicles, so rapidly did Puck take them over the ground; and they came in from the garden, where they said they had been watching the moonlight on the lake, expressing vague astonishment at the time the others had been, which led to a long dissertation from old Sir James on the merits and pedigree of his pony, Geoffrey listening with outward interest and inward impatience while the ladies made their way to their rooms.

"Oh dear, it has been a very delightful day!" exclaimed little Rose Kenyon, sitting down on the side of her bed. "Queenie, stay a few minutes and talk it all over—I am not one atom sleepy. Oh, how I have teased that poor mother!"

"For which amusement I paid," returned her cousin, laughing. "She has been so very loving to me all day, and has begged me to go and stay at Neville Court. I wonder if she will repeat the invitation when we part. She asked me in confidence whether you were engaged, and I answered promptly that I believed you were—at any rate soon would be—and then she tried to discover the gentleman's name. I longed to tell her."

Rose Kenyon colored crimson, and put her hand over her cousin's mouth.

"You dare!" she cried. "I mean to tell her myself to-morrow. Oh, Queenie, he is very delightful! I feel as if I had known him for years. Won't Sir James fume and fuss and prate about short acquaintance! What a dear old pomposity he is, and how delightfully he bored Geoff—I mean Mr. Neville—to-night about the pony! I do love teasing people above everything else in the world."

"I am afraid you do, you unkind child! And now I am going to bed, for I have no great excitement to keep me awake, and am very sleepy. Good-night."

"Good-night, you dear old thing. More fun to-morrow!" And Rose Kenyon flung her arms round her cousin, and lifted her sweet, happy face for the good-night kiss.

To-morrow! Poor little Rose, how little she guessed what that morrow was to bring forth! Rose Innes pondered very anxiously while she undressed that night, for, though only two years older than her cousin, she felt more a mother's than a sister's love for her. She could not but tremble at this sudden love for a man of whom her cousin could know so little, and longed for the opinion of her kind guardians.

"I am so glad it is all to come out to-morrow," she thought, as she laid her wet cheek on the pillow. And then she fell asleep, carrying her anxieties with her; and dreaming that all had come out, and that Mrs. Neville, in a furious passion, had thrown her down and was sitting on her head!

In attempting to scream she awoke to find the sense of suffocation real, and her room full of smoke, whilst a low roar made her spring out of bed, and with wildly-beating heart hurry on some clothes and rush out of her room. The roar was louder out in the passage, and a bright light glowed under Rose's door that made her spring forward and open it. A burst of flame and smoke was the result, driving her backwards, and choking for a moment the wild shriek of "fire! fire!" that burst from her lips as soon as she recovered. Two minutes later doors were flung open, and old and young, in every stage of dress and undress, poured forth, and joined their cries to hers, while some ran for water, others for ladders, and the ladies were dragged out on to the lawn. Suddenly Rose Innes felt her arm grasped by a hand of iron, and Geoffrey Neville cried hoarsely—

"Your cousin! She is not here. Where is she?"

"Burnt—burnt!" moaned the poor girl, wringing her hands. "Her whole room was one blaze when I opened the door."

Geoffry staggered back with a cry of horror, and flew towards the house, where he was held back by two men from dashing into the flames in search of his lost darling.

"It is no use, sir," they repeated again and again to his regardless ears—"the whole place is in flames. There is not a living soul in these rooms."

Alas, poor Rose Innes heard the words, and her own heart confirmed them! With a last wild hope—if hope it could be called—she shrieked—

"Rose, Rose, where are you?" But the agonized cry was only repeated by Lady Hamilton, who was rushing frantically about, unable to keep still, but knowing she would not find that sweet face among the hot, eager ones around her. No Rose was there, no voice replied; and, in an utter agony of grief and horror, Lady Hamilton and Rose Innes sat on the grass holding each other's hands, and longing for the tears that would not come. The rest were crying bitterly—at least Mary and Ada Willoughby were; and even Mrs. Neville looked piteously distressed as she tried to calm her hostess.

"Be calm, dear Lady Hamilton," she urged. "It is very dreadful, but the poor thing probably did not suffer. Most likely she died in her sleep, or she would have made some effort to escape. Be thankful that your ward has escaped—Miss Innes might have been burnt also."

The girl turned her dark eyes on her with a look of intense pain.

"Don't Mrs Neville," she said, in broken tones. "This is no time for keeping up an idle joke. She was Rose Innes, and I am Rose Kenyon. Oh, Rose, Rose, why didn't I die instead of you, my little Elfie?" The tears came fast as she uttered the pet name, and she rocked herself backwards and forwards in an intensity of grief that was painful to behold, while Mrs. Neville sat stunned and bewildered by her words.

"She was Rose Innes?" she repeated, gazing vacantly into Lady Hamilton's white face. "Then she was the heiress."

"Yes," replied the other drearily, and Mrs. Neville walked away to collect her ideas.

"Was there ever anything so dreadful?" she murmered, as she paced the gravel walk, looking a strange figure in a white dress-gown and scarlet shawl. "And she was the heiress all the time. Thirty thousand a year burnt to death, and Geoffry had won her for his own. Oh dear, dear, it is very wrong of me to think of such a thing at this moment! How that poor boy must suffer!"

She looked around for him. The fire was dying out, checked by the violent exertions of the crowd that had quickly assembled, and Geoffry was standing leaning against a tree, gazing with a white, dazed face at the ruin of all his hopes of happiness.

"My poor boy!" exclaimed his mother, laying her hand on his arm. "This is very dreadful—my heart bleeds for you. And to think she was the heiress after all!"

He turned and looked at her with a bitter smile.

"So you know it, do you?" he said in a hard, cold tone. "You are very sorry the heiress is burnt. Had she been the penniless cousin, you would have rejoiced at my escape. Thank you for nothing, mother." He turned and walked away, and Mrs. Neville, though grieved, was too conscience-stricken to reply or to follow him.

With hasty, uneven steps Geoffry strode away. His mind was in a whirl; his brain seemed to burn. Again and again he repeated to himself the words—"Burnt to death, burnt to death!" But they conveyed no meaning to his mind; he could not realize it all as yet; it was all so sudden and horrible. He went through it all—the waking from sleep at that wild cry, the rushing to the gallery to see the horrid glare, the shrieking women, the volumes of thick black smoke blinding him and confusing all around; the agonized search for his darling, and the horrible discovery of her death. Only a few short hours before he had seen her bright and happy, looking back with a shy sweet smile at him as she left the room to seek the bed that was to be her death-bed—only a few short hours, for the gray light was only now turning to gold in the east, and the first birds were beginning to twitter in the branches overhead. The weary sighing of the branches made him start and shudder, for they told him he had entered the pine-wood where he and Rose had wandered the evening before, all unconscious of the terrible fate before them, and he looked around him like a man suddenly aroused from sleep. He was close to the haunted well, standing on the spot where he had paused to tell her that a man and woman coming alone to that well would be man and wife. A bitter rush of recollections surged through his brain. He seemed to see once more the dark soft eyes raised to his, the parted smiling lips, the white dress, the dark red rose in her hair; and the strong man reeled in his agony as he cried aloud—

"Rose, Rose, my darling, come back, come back! I cannot live without you." Suddenly he started,

"Geoffrey, Geoffrey, I am here!" The voice sounded close beside him, and his heart stood still as he looked around to see the spirit he had invoked. "Oh, come to me, Geoffrey!" the voice cried again. "I am at the haunted well. Be quick!"

He sprang forward. There she was, lying on the moss-covered steps—his lost Rose—her white, upturned face scarcely less white than her dress gleaming in the half-light, her dark eyes looking up into his. For one moment he paused, fearing to speak or move lest the vision should fade away; the next he was by her side, clasping her living form in his arms, raining wild kisses on lip, brow, and cheek, while broken exclamations betrayed the ecstacy of happiness he could not convey in words as yet.

"Be careful, Geoffrey," she cried, as he tried to lift her, "I think I have broken my leg. I slipped on these dreadful steps, and I thought I should lie here till I died, unless you thought of this place and came to look for me. I think I have been delirious, for there have been such noise in my ears—shouts and cries and screams— and a red light in the sky. Oh, Geoffrey, I thought it was death coming! But why are you only half dressed and out here at this time? It is hardly light yet. Did you find I had gone out and come look for me?"

"We thought you were burnt, my darling," he answered, shuddering at the recollection. "Your room caught on fire, and the wing is nearly burnt down. That was the meaning of your delirium."

"Oh, I left my candle burning!" she exclaimed, in a tone of horror, "What will Sir James say? Poor Lady Hamilton! Take me to her quickly. She must be so distressed.

With tender care Geoffrey raised her in his arms, but at the first movement she cried out and fainted away, and so like the dead girl they thought her, he bore her into the midst of her weeping friends, and told his glad tale. Very long it was before the dark eyes opened and the white lips murmured—"Please forgive me, Lady Hamilton."

But she was young and strong, and life was very bright before her; so, after many weeks of careful loving nursing, she came down stairs once more, limping about on Geoffrey's arm, and putting him off with her old love of teasing, when he implored her to say when he was to have her for his own.

"But I do not know that I am going to marry you, Geoffrey," she said, smiling up into his face. "Remember, we did not drink the water at that dreadful well; and before I could see my future I fell; so perhaps we are not to be man and wife."

"I'll take good care we are," he answered quickly; "and, if you don't name the day soon, I'll do it myself, and ask all the guests; so you had better make up your mind at once."

"But, Geoffrey, I heard you promise your mother not to bind yourself to me; so you can't do it. Now didn't you?"

"No, I did not," he responded decidedly; "I promised her not to marry Rose Kenyon, and I'm quite determined to keep my promise; but I am equally determined to marry Rose Innes. So if you won't come to the church of your own accord I shall have to carry you; you know I can."

Perhaps the last threat was too terrible to be braved, for Rose Innes became Rose Neville in a very few weeks, and was perfectly satisfied that her ardent wish to be married for love and not for money was realized; whilst Mrs. Neville spent the rest of her life in trying to convice her that she had always liked her better than her cousin, though she had felt that to marry one would be happiness, and the other misery and ruin for her dear son, and had vainly tried to alter his choice in the matter of THE TWO ROSES. M. L. P.

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vol. 9. no. 42-1y

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v3n34-tf

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's Hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F. & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council Room, Wilt's building.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. S., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 273, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

Bellefonte and County.

——Confectionaries, wholesale and retail, at Welch's.

——The nicest article for children is Anise Soothing Drops. Sold at Green's.

——A new lot of pictures for decorations at Welch's.

——Go to the concert to-night in Humes' new hall. It will be a rare musical treat.

——Fancy box-paper, suitable for holiday presents, at 15 cents per box, at Welch's.

——At Welch's the price of white perforated card-board has been reduced to six cents per sheet.

——All lovers of good music will remember the fact that the original Tennesseans will appear at Humes' new hall to night.

——There will be a grand masquerade ball on New Year's eve, at Bush's Hall, given by the Logan Hose Company. Special invitations are given to the ladies.

——It is a fact that Newman, at the Eagle Clothing Hall, sells better clothing for less money than any other store in Central Pennsylvania. 49-tf

——The board walk leading from the bridge crossing spring creek up to the spring should be repaired at once, lest the Town Council be apprised of broken limbs, and claims for damages, at an earlier day than would be desirable.

——There will be a special meeting of the members of the Centennial Temperance Club, at their hall, Thursday evening at half past seven. A prompt attendance is desired, as the club will attend in a body the ladies' meeting at the Court House.

——All genuine Green's Liver Pills are manufactured by F. Potts Green, whose signature is around each box and for the accommodation of thousands of his customers, they are now put up both sugar-coated and plain. All others are counterfeit.

——John Ardell, Jr., needs some one with a correct eye to properly locate the new curb he is placing in front of his property, on Allegheny street, as he has it several inches out of line with the rest of the curbs on said street. It encroaches somewhat upon the street, and needs drawing in a little, to bring it into line.

——The original troup of colored singers who entertained our people so satisfactorily two years ago, and dedicated Humes' new hall, will appear at the same place again to-night. Secure your seats early if you want a good position. Tickets for sale at Frank P. Blair's jewelry store, where a plan of the house can be seen.

——Subjects for Women's all-day Temperance Prayer-meeting, to be held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., on Thursday the 13th instant:

From 10 to 11 o'clock—Our Country, Lawmakers, Abolition of Alcohol.

From 11 to 12 o'clock—Duties of Pastors, Teachers, and Superintendents of Sabbath-Schools. That workers be restored to health, also.

From 2 to 3 o'clock—That our Homes and Sanctuaries my be cleansed from this evil.

From 4 to 5 o'clock—Consecration and Increase of Faith.

From 5 to 6 o'clock—That Christian Women may be more thoroughly aroused to their responsibility in this work.

——The Martha Washington supper, held in the Lecture room of the M. E. church on Friday and Saturday nights of last week, by the ladies of that church, was a very pleasant and enjoyable affair. The Martha and George Washingtons were fine looking, performed their offices well, and reminded us of the days of our forefathers. The supper was excellent, and proved the excellence of its quality by the manner it was relished by all who participated. The financial result was fifty-six dollars for the church. The ladies of the church deserve much credit and praise for their untiring efforts in behalf of and faithful services rendered the church, and in due time will no doubt receive a faithful servant's reward.

Bellefonte's Interests. — There can be no question but what our merchants, our milling interests as well as every other business interest that concerns our people, already have sadly realized the full force of the arguments and predictions made by those who frequently canvassed our town and vicinity, during the past two years, to solicit subscriptions to secure the building of the Bellefonte and Lemont branch of the L. C. & S. C. railroad. Already, owing to the cheap rates of freight from Spring Mills east and north-east, the dealers in grain and produce at that point are able to pay from eight to ten cents per bushel more for grain than our dealers in Bellefonte. The consequence is that the grain that used to flow into Bellefonte has found another market of exchange, and our mills and dealers are almost minus of Centre county grain. In fact, we know that our mills have been compelled to import Western wheat, and have used spring wheat to supply their customers, which, in the end, must lower the standard and grade of their flour. This is just the beginning, and how much short we are already. If our wise men, who are disposed to wrap themselves up snugly in the mantle of their own wisdom, will only step outside of themselves for a moment and glance at the situation as it really is, and possess themselves with a degree of patriotism in behalf of Bellefonte, and consult their own true interests by consulting the best interests of our town, we know there would be such a decided step taken as would insure the speedy building of the Bellefonte branch of the L. C. & S. C. railroad to Lemont. Every interest of our town demands it. With the railroad completed to Bellefonte, we could secure cheaper coal for our use. We could hold the principal part of the grain trade of the county, because we could afford to pay the same price for it, or a few cents more per bushel, than could be paid for it at any point along the line of the road in the county. It would give the people increased facilities for coming to town, and when here they would have better facilities and opportunities for supplying their wants than they can possibly have at any other trading point in the county. Let our merchants and other business men of all kinds in and around Bellefonte earnestly unite their efforts and raise $20,000 as a bonus, and have the road put under contract early in the spring. We are amply able to raise the money without it requiring any sacrifice on the part of our people. Let the enterprise be made a Bellefonte enterprise, and let all petty jealousies and ambitions disappear, and let our motto be "the greatest good to the greatest number." We have paid good bonuses to car works, glass works, &c., and occasionally let some Quimby come here and experiment at our expense, and carry away rich booty and laugh at us. But this enterprise appeals to all, and there can be no disaster befall our town because of its successful completion. If our people intend to settle down within themselves and be content, and simply live, move and be for the present, until every source of our traffic has found other channels of permanent outlet, then we may as well resolve ourselves into a close community of select respectability, and play the role of retired gentlemen, and surrender ourselves to the etiquette of polite society and the leisure of peaceful and quiet enjoyment, as we may have naught else to do. Let us be up and doing, and give our best efforts to an enterprise that must contribute to centre trade in our town, enhance the value of our property, and give us renewed life and business activity.

Paper Mill.—The Bellefonte paper mill, now in successful operation under the management and superintendency of Wm. H. Gule, is one of the manufacturing enterprises started on the eve of the panic, in 1873, and which was crushed thereby, that has been recently started up anew with a business capacity that ensures its permanent success. The quality of the paper now being made has secured for itself a No. 1 brand in the Eastern markets. The successful operation of the paper mill contributes to the wealth and industries of Centre county, and the people should favor it with their patronage. Our farmers should encourage it, and profit themselves by selling their straw to it. If our farmers can realize eight and ten dollars per ton for their straw, it is making their straw crops yield almost as much profit as the wheat, and fully as much profit as a hay crop. A ton of straw rotted into manure will yield but a few cents in value as a fertilizer, while a ton of straw sold to Wm. H. Gule will yield eight dollars in cash, which, invested in lime or any other fertilizer, will purchase ten times the amount of fertilizer that the straw will yield. Let our farmers profit themselves, and encourage one of our manufacturing industries by furnishing abundance of straw to the Bellefonte paper mill.

——On Tuesday evening, December 25, Prof. C. Alfred Smith of the Pennsylvania State College will lecture before the teachers' institute on the subject, "What do we mean by chemical analysis?" This lecture will be instructive and interesting, and be illustrated by a series of chemical experiments that will be both entertaining and amusing.

——Col. A. Frank Seltzer will lecture before the Teachers' Institute, Wednesday night, Dec. 26. Subject, "What I know about money." The lecture will be of the humorous style. All who have heard this celebrated lecturer pronounce it equal to the best. We copy the following from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*:

Those who heard the lecture last evening and have also heard the celebrated humorist of New England can not but have noticed and remarked the superior style and expression of Col. Seltzer to that of Twain. The subject was presented in a humorous aspect, underneath which, however, there was a rich vein of moral truth, expressed in dignified and chaste language and thought clothed in beautiful imagery. A fine voice and elegant diction combined to make the lecture entertaining as well as instructive, and the appreciative audience that greeted the lecturer was amply repaid by the enjoyment obtained.

"German Syrup"—No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. 26-eow-1y

——The papers all about us have been, for one or two weeks, filled with stories about Dr. Rotherock, of Beech Creek, having committed a great crime, and that he had left for parts unknown to escape the consequences of it. As far as we know the story originated with the *Watchman* of this place. We had said nothing about it because we had received no information upon that point from our reporter in that locality. Last Saturday the Doctor appeared in our sanctum and said that he had hurried home from the hospital at Philadelphia, as soon as he heard of the charge, to answer in his own person and clear his character from reproach, and in open court at Bellefonte, Friday last, gave himself up and entered recognizance to appear. He protests his innocence, and we do not doubt it, for he is said to be a skillful physician, and no skillful practicioner of medicine would be caught in any such scrape.

——On Thursday, the 13th instant, the Christian women of our town interested in the cause of temperance, will hold a prayer meeting, both in the forenoon and afternoon of said day, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in behalf of the cause, to which all the women of the town are invited. In the Court House, on the evening of the same day, the women will hold a temperance anniversary meeting of their temperance society, at which the character and success of their work will be reported, as well as a varied programme presented, consisting of a variety of addresses, good music, &c.

Every person interested in the cause of temperance, and anxious for its promotion and advancement, should attend this meeting, and by so doing encourage the faithful efforts of the Christian ladies of Bellefonte who have been prayerfully and earnestly devoting themselves to this great work.

Fire.—On Thursday night last, about nine o'clock, a fire was discovered by several persons in the brick dwelling of Edward C. Humes, on Allegheny street, just below the law office of Beaver & Gephart. The building has not been wholly occupied for some time and was being enlarged and generally repaired with a view to occupancy at an early day by William P. Humes. No one had been at work upon the building on Thursday at all. The fire caught or was kindled upon the stairway leading to the second floor, between the front and rear rooms of the main building, and both doors opening into the stairway were closed so as to avoid an immediate discovery of the fire. Very fortunately, however, for our town it was discovered before it had made much headway, and the alarm given. The fire companies were promptly on the ground, and the Logan company succeeded in getting a stream of water on the fire in a very few seconds after the alarm of fire was given. The fire was soon extinguished, and but little damage done to the building. From our observation, and that of others, of the amount of confusion prevailing among the firemen, we think a little discipline would not be out of place. From an examination of the premises after the fire, it seems very probable that it had been the work of an incendiary. The fact that we have had two fires within the space of two weeks would seem to augur the beginning of a series of incendiarism such as afflicted our town several years ago. We hope we are not doomed to again undergo so uncertain and disastrous an experience. Would it not be well enough to secure some means of spying out the guilty parties, if we have them in our midst, and have them arrested and convicted, and visit upon them the severest penalties of the law. The matter should not be dilly-dallied with, but determined and effective action taken at once.

——On Thursday night of last week, about midnight, two men entered the dwelling house of Samuel Kline, at Howard, with intent to rob. Mr. Kline having been kept up during the night, because of sickness in his family, received them with a wide-awake reception. They went up stairs to the room occupied by Mr. Kline, opened the door and coolly looked in upon him. Mr. Kline asked what was wanted and moved toward the door, when they retired without ceremony, Mr. Kline following to the front door, when the would-be thieves locked the door and thus barred Mr. Kline inside. The thieves, undaunted by their failure to realize any booty from their adventure with Mr. Kline, in a very business like way, deliberately went over to his neighbors, Lucas & Brothers. There they entered the dwelling house, went up stairs, invaded the bed chamber of Hiram Lucas, took the key of their store and safe out of his pantaloons pocket, without disturbing his gentle slumber, and went across the street, unlocked and entered the store of Lucas & Brothers, helped themselves to about one hundred dollars' worth of valuable goods. After making a selection of the goods they needed they then unlocked the safe, took all the cash they could find, amounting to forty dollars, scattered valuable papers, and then beat a retreat without being discovered or in any way interfered with. When Mr. Lucas arose in the morning his wife noticed that some one had been in the room and created some disarrangement in the order of things. Mr. Lucas found his pantaloons missing, and on examination found them in the room below. He examined his pockets and discovered the keys had been taken. He hastened to the store, found the key sticking in the front door and the door unlocked, and when he went in discovered that the store had been entertaining some visitors who had been disposed to help themselves, as things presented a generally demoralized appearance. Some of the goods were found along the creek on Friday after the robbery was committed. As yet no clue to the robbers has been found. It is suspected that one of the party was a tall man who has recently been along Bald Eagle valley and also in our town selling cheap paintings. People every where should be on the alert, and be very careful how they open up their houses to strangers and tramps, whether they have anything for sale or not, as in many instances they are the precursors who spy out opportunities for the commission of robbery or other crimes.

Letters From the People.

Temperance Meeting.

The W. C. T. Convention in Chicago Oct. 24th to 27th, recommended Thursday 13th inst. as a day of national thanksgiving, fasting and prayer. This day and evening will be observed accordingly in pursuance of such appointment in Bellefonte, on Thursday evening, 13th inst. We extend a cordial invitation to all friends of temperance. Come and meet with us, friends, at this appointed time, to implore the guidance and power of God in this great campaign. Love and faith prompt us to meet together and commune with God regarding this matter, which lies so near His heart, and, by his awakening grace, near ours, too. This day will also be one of gratitude as well as prayer. What a favor that God has waked us up from deadly lethargy before ruin had utterly overtaken our homes and heritage, and that He has called women to the rescue.

How wonderfully he has guided us thus far; answered prayers, filled the hearts of the workers with love for one another, strengthened our faith, and given us holy boldness in the cause. At this time, then, we will joyfully gather and fill the golden censer with the sweet offering of praise. Our God delights in such hours, and He is always ready, His ear is ever open to our cry, and to united effort He gives especial heed.

Fellow Christians, you who do not consider yourselves called to this work, we shall pray for you; you know the power of prayer, and you know you cannot get away from the answers to our petitions. We shall pray you into the work, unless you steadfastly resist, and then, alas! we shall have to mourn for your lost blessing. Dealers in the accursed poison, and all who aid in this traffic, our prayers will go up for you. Let the fear and dread of the almighty power which you cannot circumvent, shake you out of this unholy business. And you, oh drunkards, old and young, great and small, moderate and immoderate, we shall pray for you.

Some of you will be glad, some resentful, but in either case you cannot help yourselves. You are in the power of an omnipotent Jehovah, who has promised, and none can hinder. His hand will be upon you for deliverance if you will, for destruction if you resist. The poet has said:

"The devil trembles when he sees
The weakest saint upon his knees."

And well may there be trembling when the Christian women of our land unitedly bow at this time with their requests before God, and are looking for results. Secret prayer, open reward.

A Member.

The Tramp Question.

This is becoming a subject of no small interest in many sections of the country. Last season, it is said, St. Louis was a crowded feeding place of tramps, who flocked there because the city policy of giving them abundant good food without demanding any equivalent, or indeed anything, made it the best loafing place they can find. This mistake is now seen, and a plan is proposed by which they must work for their food like those who fed them.

The new plan has not been adopted without much resistance. It has been assumed that society owes every man food, clothing, and shelter. Society does not. Society owes no man a living, nor a crumb. Society owes no man anything but the opportunity to make the best use of his own powers—that is, justice between man and man. The St. Louis principle is downright communism, and if such error is held by educated men, what wonder if ignorant and starving ones attempt to wrest by force from society that "food, clothing and shelter" which they imagine their due, and believe is forcibly withheld by those who control the disbursement of the patrimony?

The first duty of society is to secure its own peace and stable growth, and under that, and secondary to it, the equality of its members before the law. If any member of the community will not work when he can, and when work is offered him, he must bear the consequences. A starving tramp, from his position, cannot complain if he is left to bear the natural consequences of his own vices, and the community, in self-defence, is bound to see that the number of these intestine foes is made as small as possible; but the manner of reaching the end must be governed by considerations of permanent public, not temporary private good.

Business Locals.

——Liquid Blue, for washing at Green's drug store.

——Beautiful and cheap—the latest arrival of vases and toilet sets, at Welch's.

——James Welch & Co. are closing out their stock of slipper patterns at cost.

——Motices, only three cents each, and zephyrs only eighteen cents per ounce, at Welch's.

——James Welch & Co. have on hand the largest lot of pocket-books ever brought to Bellefonte, at prices from five cents up.

——James Welch & Co. have still on hand a small quantity of those cheap teas which they are selling from 28 cents up.

——No. 1 bargains in overcoats and suits at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall. Good goods, low prices and honest dealing is his motto. 49-tf

READING NOTICES.

Astoni hing Success.—It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by J. Zeller & Son and F. P. Green. 35-tf-eow

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Dr. Van Dyke, whose life long specialty, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an external treatment. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which are spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts. a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail 75 cts. Office, 50 N. 5th st. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. 9 27-1yeow

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Littell's Living Age for 1878.

The success of this sterling periodical is owing to the fact that it enables one, with a small outlay of time and money, to keep pace with the best thought and literature of the day. Hence its importance to every American reader.

The ablest living contributors to periodical literature are represented in its pages, some of whose names will be found in the prospectus published in another column.

It has always stood at the head of its class, both in the quality and quantity of the reading furnished; and in fact it affords, of itself, so thorough and complete a compendium of what is of immediate interest or permanent value in the literary world as to render it an invaluable economizer of time, labor and money. In the multitude of periodicals of the present time—quarterlies, monthlies and weeklies—such a publication has become almost a necessity to every person or family desiring to keep well informed in the best literature of the day.

For 1878, an extra offer is made to all new subscribers; and reduced clubbing rates with other periodicals are also given by which a subscriber may at remarkably small cost obtain the cream of both home and foreign literature. Those selecting their periodicals for a new year, would do well to examine the prospectus. In no other way that we know of can a subscriber be put in possession of the best which the current literature of the world affords, so cheaply or conveniently.

——Moustache cups and handsomely decorated tea and coffee cups at Welch's.

MARRIED.

NEWMAN—LUES.—On the 23d ultimo, at the office of the Justice of the Peace, in Taylor township, John T. Newman to Harriet Lues, both of Taylor township.

RYLAND—STEPHENS.—On the 22d ult., by Rev. H. H. Fletcher, Mr. W. R. Ryland and Miss Martha J. Stephens, both of Half Moon valley.

DIED.

ZELLERS.—At Bellefonte, Nov. 3, Mrs Elizabeth Zellers, aged 69 years, 6 months and 7 days. Mrs Zellers was the wife of H. A. Zellers, deceased.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To purchasers of boots, shoes and rubbers: Graham & Son will offer for the next sixty days the largest, cheapest, and best stock of boots, shoes and rubbers ever brought to Bellefonte, at the following bottom prices, for *Cash*:

Mens' coarse boots	$2.50 per pair
Mens' fine calf boots	3.50 "
Mens' coarse shoes	1.25 "
Ladies' coarse shoes	1.25 "
Ladies' fine button shoes	2.00 "
Childrens' school shoes	1.00 "
Mens' wool lined gum boots	3.00 "
Mens' wool lined cloth top buckle overshoes	1.50 "
Mens' wool lined cloth top Congress overshoes	1.50 "
Mens' wool lined cloth top Alaskas	1.00 "
Mens' all gum overshoes	60 "
Ladies' wool lined cloth top overshoes	90 "
Ladies' wool lined cloth top buckle overshoes	1.25 "
Ladies' all gum overshoes	40 "
Misses' all gum overshoes	35 "
Childrens' all gum overshoes	30 "
Lumbermen's gums, solid heel, extra quality	1.35 "

Let it be distinctly understood that these are all first class rubber goods. Please send in your orders early.

The best quality of sole leather, calf and kip skins always on hand. Respectfully yours,

GRAHAM & SON.

Bellefonte Markets.

Bellefonte, Dec. 14, 1877.

A visit among the stores that are occupied by wide-awake merchants, who advertise their wares, would indicate an average business doing for this season of the year.

Grain.—The movements of wheat continue to be light. The history of the wheat market during the past three or four years, show that the highest prices have been realized during March and April, which stimulates farmers to hold on and await future developments, although they manifest some anxiety by innumerable inquiries of dealers as to their opinion concerning the future of wheat. One man can see about as far into the future markets as another, as has been proven by the most experienced speculators holding on to large amounts of grain, the decline in the price of which resulted in disaster in the end. Every farmer should be his own judge as to the proper time to sell; if he makes by it, he is under no obligations for advice; if he loses, he has nobody to reflect on but himself. It is the duty of every man to assume his share of the responsibilities in this world, and not put his faith on somebody else's sleeve. The wheat market never was more steady than it has been during the past four months, and the prices here have been above the average, which is quite a contrast with after years, and when prices were far below the average. So much for competition.

Rye.—In rye there is little doing; worth a cent per pound.

Corn.—The demand for corn is confined to local consumption, which makes a tame and limited market.

Oats.—There is an average crop of prime oats in the country; but the prices at the mills are below farmers' ideas, and the prices for shipping do not stimulate dealers to invest, which makes a slow market.

Clovereed.—The market for seed abroad improves very slowly, which makes dealers here very slow to invest at current prices. There is a large crop in the west which has its effect on prices here, and makes it out of the question to predict as to what the future prospects are for better prices.

Hay.—The market for hay is limited, and prices are irregular. Some choice Timothy has been sold during the past fortnight at prices ranging from ten to eleven dollars per ton.

Straw.—The supply of straw is short of the consumption, and is in brisk demand at the paper mills, where it is a cash article.

Beef.—There is a fair demand for good beef which commands ready sale at six cents per pound by the side.

Pork.—The supply of pork is in excess of the demand, five cents per pound being the maximum paid for choice lots. We understand that during the warmer and more changeable weather there were some sales made as low as four and one-half cents per pound, which will hardly be repeated, as the most of farmers who have pork to sell are loth to take the market price.

Poultry.—There is an unusual supply of turkeys and chickens this fall. The former sell at 7@8 cents per pound, and the latter 5@6 cents per pound for spring.

Apples.—Green apples are scarce and command fabulous prices. Centre county stock sells at one dollar per bushel: New York State, choice, one dollar and fifty certs per bushel from store, or four dollars and a-quarter per barrel.

Potatoes.—No change in the potatoe market.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 35
Red wheat	1 35
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	50
Oats	28
Clover seed	4 50
Flour, retail per barrel	7 50
Flour, wholesale	6 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$12 00
Hay Mixed per ton	11 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	8 00
Short straw per ton	6 50@8 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound seeded	10
Beans, per quart	8
Fresh Butter, per pound	28
Chickens, per pound	6
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	16
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	8
Eggs, per doz	25
Tallow, per pound	5
Potatoes, per bushel	30
Dried Beef	20
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Canned Tomatoes, per can	16
Lemons, per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per lb	8

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of White, Powell & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Philadelphia, December 8, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	111	111¼
" " " '65, J. and J	106¼	106¾
" " " '67, "	109¼	109¾
" " " '68, "	111¼	112
" 10-40 coupon	108¾	108¾
" Pacific 6's, cy	120	120¼
New 5's, Reg. 1881	107¼	107¾
" " c. 1881	107	107¼
" 4½ Reg. 1891	105¾	105¾
" " c. 1891	105	106¾
New 4's Reg. 1907	103	103¾
" " c. 1907	103¼	103¾
Gold	102¾	102¾
Pennsylvania	31¾	31¾
Reading	16¾	16¾
Philadelphia and Erie	10	10¾
Lehigh Navigation	18¾	18¾
" Valley	40	41
United R. R. of N. J.	119	120
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R.R.	5¾	5¾
Northern Central	16¾	16¾
Central Transportation	31¾	31¾
Susquehanna	46¾	46¾
North Pennsylvania	36¾	37¾